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OF CULTURE,

MESTICAL ENGINEERS AND STATE JOURNAL

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE,"

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THE CANADA THISTLE.

At a recent meeting of the Markham (Ont.) Farmers' Club, the best method of destroying the Canada thistle was one of the subjects debated. As this pest is a fruitful source of annoyance in various parts of this State, we copy from the Toronto Globe the discussion relating to it, and the various means that have been used to exterminate it.

Mr. Wm. Rennie gave his experience in getting rid of thistles on a farm once overrun with them. He said that when he first went on the place in spring he found it as full of thistles as it could be. The members of the club had that day walked over a part of his fallows where there was not a single thistle to be seen. He had killed every one of them by repeated cultivating, as he would afterwards explain. He and his gardener, Mr. Burgess, had started experimenting with thistles; had found that a dense shade would kill them; also that stripping the large leaves off would kill them, but that merely cutting the tops off would not. As the result of the experiments he had become fully satisfied that ee or four cuttings just under the surface was sure death to thistles. So he purchased a new set of shovel teeth for his cultivator and ran that over the field. It

cut the thistles and left them standing, but in a few hours they wilted beautifully and dropped. In ten days they were up again and received another dose of the cultivator. This time the thistles grew again, but weak and soft, and one more cutting finished nearly every one of them. He expected that a crop of barley and clover would finish off whatever seedlings might spring from the seed left in the soil. For thistly land from which a grain crop had just been taken, he would first go over the ground with a grubber, to loosen it and give the weed seeds a chance to germinate. Then he would run his scuffler and cut off the weeds: let the seeds grow again and cut again. " One of the greatest mistakes a farmer could make was to plow under land foul with seeds without doing something to germinate the weeds. He thoroughly believed that plowing was of no good against thistles. Besides, the saving effected by using a cultivator instead of a plow was immense. A man can cultivate three times as much as he can plow. On

the ordinary farm, in two or three days a cultivator will go over all the summer fallow there is. Any farmer can find time to do this, while farmers could not and did not find time to plow their fallows. So that even if plowing was as effectual as cultivating, which it is not, cultivating would be best.

Mr. Slater thought this was a new idea to most of them.

Mr. Lawson would be extremely glad if the plan would succeed, as he had plowed his fallows five times, and still there were thistles coming up among his wheat. He could easily cultivate eight acres a day.

Mr. Jennings could agree as to the efficacy of the system they heard explained, on strong land. But he thought if the land interest which we expect to create, was thus cropped every year, it would soon be in the condition of a man who had no rest. He had himself proved that cutting a tendency to cultivate a social, friendly thistles would kill them. He always contended that in summer fallowing the first plowing should be deep and the others friendly discussion of matters of interest very light. He saw on a visit to England a scuffler six or seven feet wide, which would do just the work wanted. Turnips Succeeded well in land treated with such a scuffler. In the Genesee Valley the farmers plow but once, then gang-plow and cultivate, and they had cleaner farms than Canadians, though we thought ourselves

Mr. Gibson was quite sure that the attendance at these meetings was more pro- to improve the cattle as well as help the Stable than putting aside all the work of breeders. the farm and teaming produce to Toronto, the farm and teaming produce to Toronto, at present prices. He thought there auxilliary to the American Association, is situated in Oxford County.

teaming produce in at this time with dear labor rather than in winter. He was quite sure he could afford to take ten cents a munication with the leading Shorthorn bushel less for his wheat in winter rather than team it in now when there was so much necessary work to be done. His sys tem of farming differed entirely from their host's. He quite agreed about the cutting of thistles to kill them. The deeper you thistles will thrive. Some farmers around

plow land with thistles in it the better the here are keeping their thistles down by plowing shallow. This was death to the thistles but was not profitable to the crop. He did not believe in substituting roots for summer fallowing. Before the Agricultural Commission one witness said that roots were not exhaustive, and immediately afterwards that roots needed twenty large loads of manure to the acre. He did not should like to caution his brother farmers

see, if this was so, that roots could be grown without exhausting the soil. He about the great change impending in our ag- Detroit. riculture, consequent upon the opening up of the Northwest. We must hereafter raise better crops, must manure heavily, and subsoil. He could not see how the fertility of a farm could be kept up with a five year course, even if all the hay and coarse grain were consumed on the farm, unless by the help of purchased manure. He believed that artificial manure and the five year's course was the bottom of all the

high pressure must result in failure. Mr. Jennings spoke in favor of shallow plowing and stirring the subsoil without bringing it to the surface.

trouble with British agriculture. Such

Mr. Dimmie had been much instructed by what had been said about thistles. Had tried plowing deeply to kill them, but without success.

Mr. McDonald said if somebody would be obliging enough to take his couch grass away he would willingly keep the thistles, as he was not afraid of them. Mr. Rennie said a patch of couch among

the thistles had been completely killed by the treatment the thistles got. Mr. McDonald, continuing, said he was under the impression that summer fallowing robbed land of its fertility by prevent-

ing the escape of nitrogen; it also made a seed bed for the thistle seeds that were wafted from roadsides. Had a field which had not been summer fallowed for 21 years. and there was not a thistle on it.

MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREED-ERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer, It may be, that many of your readers, H. A. Wyckoff. Robert Gibbons. breeders of Shorthorn cattle and others, would like to hear more of the Association of breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, of which

notice was given in your paper of Sept. 28th. A. S. Brooks. H. H. Hinds. In the first place, due credit should be given to the editors of the Farmer for C. C. Cameron. W. N. Brown. time. Upon calling the attention of a few well known breeders they authorized the use of their names for a call which, was duly made through the FARMER, for a meeting during the week of the State

This call was responded to with alacrity by breeders present at the Fair, and at the meeting held to consider the advisability of such an organization, a large attendance manifested the interest felt, and a constitution was adopted and officers elected. whose names were published in the FARM-ER, and perhaps I may be allowed to say that these, with two exceptions, are representative breeders from different part of the State.

As stated in the constitution, the object of the society is to promote the interests of breeders of Shorthorn cattle: but, it is asked, what particular interests will it pro-

mote? No exact plan of work has been adopted. The Board of Directors have held no meeting to form any plans, but there are many items in a general way which will suggest themselves to any one. In the first place there is no self interest to be fostered; The Association will work of the general good of the cattle interests of the State. Shorthorns at present outnumber all the other improved breeds in the State, while their grades are correspondingly numerous, and anything that will help Shorthorns will certainly advance the general cattle interest. "In union there is strength," not only in the combination of individual forces, but in this case in the increased and the greater knowledge we expect to diffuse among the breeders. It will have feeling among the breeders. An annual meeting will be held each winter for the among Shorthorn breeders. This will be invaluable to beginners, rescuing them from that "forty years in the wilderness" which an old breeder said he had been through till he found better systems and

methods. We expect to increase the knowledge of the valuable points of these cattle so that perfection will be the aim, thus leading to continual improvement; that is, we expect

were millions of dollars lost in Canada by | which includes the United States and Cana da, and which will soon hold its ninth annual meeting-we shall thus be in combreeders of America.

The programme for the first annual meet 16th of December, is not fixed, but we intend to have, as the president says, a "rousing meeting," due notice of which will be

I hope every breeder in the State will take hold and join the association and attend the meeting at Lansing.

What I have written is my individual op inion or suggestion, as no plan has beenoffl cially adopted, I have given a short history of the organization, and a few suggestions which I have thought would be within the scope and work of the Association.

The following is a copy of the constitu tion and list of members thus far. All wishing to join will please correspond with Mr. B. J. Gibbons, the treasurer, at CONSTITUTION.

1st. This Association shall be called the Michigan Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association

2nd. Its object shall be to promote the interests of breeders of Shorthorn Cattle n this State. 3rd. Its officers shall consist of Presi-

dent, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five mempers, all of whom shall constitute a Board of Directors, who shall have charge of all the affairs of the Association.

The President shall be Chairman of the Board. The Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties of their offices

under the direction of the Board of Direc-4th. Any person may become a member of this Association by subscribing to this Constitution and paying the sum of one

dollar annually.

All moneys of the Association shall be paid out only by appropriation of the Board of Directors, by order of the Secre-tary on the Treasurer, countersigned by the President.
5th. The annual meeting of this Asso-

ciation shall be held at such time and place as the Association may fix. 6th. The officers of this Association shall hold their offices for one year, or until others are selected or appointed in their

LIST OF OFFICERS. President.-Wm. Ball, Hamburg. Vice-President.-Geo. W. Stuart, Grand

Secretary.-I. H. Butterfield, Port Hu-

Treasurer.—B. J. Gibbons, Detroit. Directors.—A. S. Brooks, Wixom; Thos. Birkett, Base Lake; H. H. Hinds, Stanton; A. F. Wood, Mason; John Moore, East

Saginaw. Wm. Ball. Geo. W. Stuart. R. A. Remick. I. H. Butterfield, Jr. John Lessiter. Thos. Birkett. J. Gibbons

LIST OF MEMBERS, John T. Rich. H. Bishop. Townsend North. Wm. H. Heartt. Geo. P. Chapman. H. C. Spencer. Thos. Foster. A. B. West. A. B. West.
John Joy.
A. J. Scott.
D. P. Dewey. D. P. Dewey.
John Good.
Norman L. Miller.
H. S. Brigham. Thomas Gundry.

A CANADIAN PRIZE FARM.

The Provincial Agricultural Society of Ontario offer a number of premiums on farms, and the committee on awards has recently finished the work of visiting and nspecting those entered for competition. From their report we get the following description of the farm awarded the gold medal, which will be found of much inter-

The farm contains 300 acres of a clay

loam, with a clay subsoil. The system followed in its cultivation is that of mixed husbandry, consisting of grain growing, breeding of thoroughbred cattle and sheep and fattening stock. There were grown this year forty acres of fall wheat of the following varieties: Clawson, Scott. and Walker's Reliable. With the excention of the latter, the crop was below the average of former years: Thirteen acres of blue peas, fifteen acres of barley, 21 acres of corn, and three acres of soiling. The root crops consist of twelve acres of turnips, two of mangold and 31 of carrots, all extra good for the season. Mangolds are used for Spring feed, chiefly for cows after calving and for ewes, and carrots are fed pretty freely to horses. Forty acres were cut for hay and sixty pastured. The rotation followed is peas after sod, fall wheat on pea land manured, and on clover plowed under, as well as an occasional summer fallow with what manure can be spared from the root crop put on -fall wheat followed by oats, oat stubble heavily manured for turnips, then a crop of barley seeded down-manure in all cases plowed under. The stock of cattle is twenty-one Shorthorns, besides the bull now in use, a Bates. Twenty-five grades are also usually kept. In the system of winter feeding nearly all the fodder is passed through the chaff cutter. A flock of from thirty-five to sixty sheep are kept, one-third Shropshire Downs, the balance Leicesters, with a dash of Lincolns. The homestead, buildings and fences were found to be of a model character. The judges said that the owner brings intelligence and good judgment to bear in all that belongs to its management. Irrespective of its size,

POLLED CATTLE

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer, DEAR SIR.—Seeing in your issue of October 4th, an article on Polled cattle, which is of importance to all cattle men, I beg to The weather was about as bad as it could ing, which will be held at Lansing on the offer a few remarks on the article, and the various breeds of Polled cattle, which may be useful to those who think of embarking in their breeding, having had considerable experience in the grazing of both Polled and Shorthorn cattle in England. The writer of the article in Country Gentleman regarding the aged Polled cows, is pretty correct, as butchers in England will always give more per lb., even for an old Polled cow, properly fattened, than they will for an old Shorthorn cow, let her be ever so well finished. The writer has often seen in the English markets the Aberdeen cows purchased at from 2 to 4c per lb. more than could be obtained for the best Shorthorn cows, and for the reason that an Aberdeen cow never gets patchy like the Shorthorns; but as for being dairy cattle, they are never classed among the dairy breeds. There are three distinct breeds of Polled cattle, the red polled cattle of Norfolk and Suffolk; the Galloways of border counties of Scotland, that is, Dumfries and Wigtonshire, and Galloway and Kircudbright counties, also Cumberland in England-in fact some of the best herds are to be found on the borders of Cumberland; the Angus or Aberdeens, bred principally in Forfar, Aberdeen, and Banffshires, although they are to be found in small numbers in other counties. The West Highland cattle are borned cattle bred in the North

and West Highlands, and when fattened at

four years old, there is no beef commands

the same price in any market that they do.

The Galloway is a slow grazer, but when

properly finished at four years old, is a very choice bit of beef; but, as the late Mr. Mc-Combrie said, very few men have the patience to put the finishing touch on a Galloway. I have seen some choice lots of Galloways at the great Christmas markets in London, grazed on the strong Essex marshes-that being about the only land strong enough to graze them properly, their coarse bone needing strong land to finish them. In the stall they are slow to put on beef alongside a common Shorthorn or Aberdeen beast. The red Norfolks are not so ill to fatten, but they don't bring the weight nor the price of the black cattle. The Angus or Aberdes s- are quick feeders; as a rule they are finished off at three years old, and within the last ten years many a lot of them are finished at 30 of black cattle in the salesmen's hands For an early feeder, (that is an animal that will reach maturity in flesh quickest) and command the best price, a cross between an Aberdeen and Shorthorn is the best a grazier can have. It is a well known fact among both Scotch and English growers that you can graze 12 Aberdeen cattle on the same ground that will graze 10 Shorthorns only, of same age, and there would be a deal of difference in weight, beast for beast, and the black will always bring the best price per lb. to the butcher. I am certain that the Aberdeens, to grade up the common cattle both of Canada and the States, would be a step in the right direction, the same as grading up with the Shorthorn, but many of the farmers fully as profitable as wheat growing, and present in use, will give way to a more systematic method, with less waste of feed. I will, at a future day, write again on the subject, and give a few notes of practical experience in the feeding of cattle, which may be of some use to your readers. Yours truly,

Essex Co., Ontario.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

St. Jouns, Mich., Oct. 10th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer, SIR .- In the FARMER of the 4th of this month you say in reply to Mr. Squire, that late sowing will prevent the ravages of the Hessian fly; but here is an exceptional my bread and seed. It came up, but did than they do now. not get much growth in the fall, and in the sowed about the 10th of September, yielded 27 bushels to the acre. I have raised pigs, chickens, etc. wheat about 40 years, and never had any destroyed by the Hessian fly sowed from the 10th to the 15th of September. That is my experience, whether it is worth any- but your correspondent was too busy to broad-leaved, healthy plant that was never to eight parts of lard, made into an ointthing or not. Yours respectfully, H. L. RICHMOND.

THE cultivation of rice in the Gulf secharvest was about 74,000,000 bushels.

THE EATON RAPIDS FAIR.

The second annual fair of the Eaton Rapids Union Agricultural Society was held last week, commencing on Tuesday. be, raining every day, and the mud frightful. But despite the discouraging outlook the Fair was certainly a success. The en- must do the chores, and our hands working as it is called, in the shock, expecting a tries numbered over 1,900, and the show of live stock was excellent. The rain made it impossible to carry out the speed programme, for which a number of good horses were entered. Among other horses present was Richard H. owned by J. B. Hawley, of Charlotte, which as a two year old trotted a half mile in 1:30, and a mile under three minutes. He was sired by Mansfield, by Buckingham, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Mansfield won second chores are called work, then we cannot, in the storage bins; and when dried to a money in a well contested race at the Laning Fair, and first at Faton Rapids and work. Charlotte. He is a well put together horse, a dappled grey in color, and weighs over what I can judge, that the ten hour system like unto Adam's sins that no extra power

,000 lbs. He is owned by L. A. Barnes. The show of cattle were very good, but be so adjusted as to make an average for ine wooled sheep were the feature of the fair. Among the exhibitors in this class were T. H. Lyons with 12 head of pure bred and 13 head of grade Merinos, S. A. Freeman, of Eaton Rapids, with 12 head of ed to be on hand at a specified time, they pure bred, H. L. Carrier, of Dexter, with head, L. H. Saunders, of Aurelius, with 15 head pure breds and two of grades. Mr. Lyons got first and second premiums on grade two year olds, and second on three year old pure bred bucks. L. H. Saunders carried off first and second on yearling ucks, and second on two year olds; and Mr. Carrier got first on his fine three year old buck. Mr. Geo. Thompson showed 9 head of Leicesters, very good ones, and A. Canedy had some Cotswolds.

In swine there were 30 pens on exhibiion, comprising some very good ones. In agricultural products the hall was filled completely, and the exhibit excellent. A larger hall should be built before the next exhibition. It was filled with visitors all the time the fair was in pro-

In attendance the fair managers have reason to feel satisfied. Although the rain was nearly continuous, and the mud deep enough to discourage most any one, the grounds were generally well filled with visitors, who seemed to enjoy themselves in spite of the weather, and appeared well satisfied. Had the weather been favorable. we should have had one of the most successful fairs of the season. The officers of the Society did everything in their power months. It is one of the sights of the Lon- to make the fair a successful one, and it don Christmas market, the row after row was thought that the receipts would cover il necessary expenses connected with it.

The Bedford Farmers' Club.

At the last meeting of this club the ten hour system and its adaptability to farm work was discussed, and the Monroe Com-

mercial reports the argument as follows: it not be better to work on the ten houl system than as at present?" was opened by Mr. W. P. Hubbell, who said: I shall claim at once that no farmer who follows any branch of the business, except possibly grain growing, can stand it to do business on the ten hour system. He can't work like the mechanic, ten hours, and very slow to see what is to be to then lay down his tools. He must have their advantage; but in a very few years | time to feed his stock. A man who won't cattle growing on this continent will be get up at five o'clock or thereabouts and go from the Ohio Farmer, advising its patrons tung at a very rapid gait. It is the result to work doing chores, is not worth hiring. the rough and round way of feeding at If they will stay ten hours in the field that will do: but that is more than any man can do, after doing necessary chores.

Mr. N. L. Willard: From my experias well give his hired man the farm as to come down to the ten hour system. So much time is spent in resting, that the time actually worked now is less than ten

Mr. C. W. Eisenmann: I never worked work spendidly with me. I worked on a large farm, on the twelve hour system. and it worked well. I do not see why we cannot establish the ten hour system on the farm as well as in the manufactory. Working fifteen hours on the farm tires a man case: In the fall of '79, about the middle out so that the next morning he is more of October, I thought my wheat destroyed | tired than when he quit at night. I beby the fly, and I sowed a piece about the lieve that the ten hour system could be 20th, thinking at least that I would raise established, and men could do more work

Mr. Hubbell: I should not feel disposed spring it was literally destroyed by the fly, to take exceptions to the twelve hour sysso that I plowed it up; while my wheat tem, because few farmers get more out of has become shrunken and deteriorated from hot water we do not mean warm, as that their men, including the feeding of the the plumpness of a city alderman to that temperature is of no use whatever, but as Adjourned for dinner.

While discussing the eatables the memtake notes.

reopen the discussion. Finally the Presi- contains about 101 to 11 per cent of mois- apply again in the same manner. dent called Mr. Hubbell to the chair, and ture, and varies under no ordinary circumtion is annually assuming proportions of said: When we think of establishing a stances one-half per cent. It therefore greater magnitude. Before the late war ten hour system on the farm, it seems almost never becomes musty in the bins, and is it nearly reached the yield of 200,000,000 impossible, and yet, taking all times of the always merchantable. When a broken bushels yearly; after the war its cultivation | year together, we would get more work | kernel is viewed through a strong magniresumed on a large scale, and in 1870 the done than we do now. I have worked on fying glass, it shows a perfect granulation the ten hour system, and I worked harder from center to outside, each cell of flour This year's crop throughout the Gulf than I do now. During the harvest time being distinct and separate, though closely ated between or over the articular union

works, put in ten hours in the field, it mellow feel, always bolts freely, with the would work; but we have a great amount greater part of the offal in large, clean of chores to do, and they must be done outside of that time.

is, we have hands by the month and hands together. Harvesting wheat in an immaby the day. Our hands by the month by the day of ten hours are in the way, bothering the men who are doing the drying half-baked loaves by the stove, exchores, until it is time for them to go to work. When we hire a man we hire him it requires two or more bushels of seed to to take hold of our business, and we have the acre; the plants produced are effemito get up in the morning and be doing if nate, subject to the attacks of parasites, and we succeed.

Mr. Willard: The question is, do we count chores doing work? If not, then we per cent of moisture. It is, therefore, can come to the ten hour system; but if damp and unmerchantable, and soon musts because but little time would be left for

Mr. W. W. Hubbell: I think, from would be a good thing. The time could of water at night will ever take off. the time worked, whether it be a few months or a year. Working on some regular system would have a tendency to form regular habits. If men were expectwould be there on time.

Mr. W. P. Hubbell: The question i whether it would be advantageous to the farmer to work on the ten hour system. I contend it would not. If the men do sue of your much improved and progresnothing until time to begin the ten hours then an extra man must be hired to do the chores, and that would not pay.

The Milling Qualites of Wheat.

A correspondent of the American Miller who signs himselt an "Old Miller," has the following to say in regard to the milling qualities of wheat, and the practice that generally obtains among farmers of cutting their crop before it is thoroughly

"After reading an article in your valuable

journal of Aug. 1, entitled "Wheat and

Its Flouring Qualities," I am persuaded to place on file, with your permission, the question. We know of an instance in Oakresult of an old miller's observations on the above named subject; one whose hand months old when she had her first calf. was on the lighter screw years before the advocacy of early harvesting, when wheat questionable. was allowed to stand until fully ripe, and cut with the cradle: and with our then modern mills we made more and a better using grade of flour from a given amount of wheat than we are doing to-day by the new process, with our milling facilities. This great change was caused by the ad-Professional advice through the columns of this flour once led the van in the world's markets, without word or comment; but immediately following the introduction of the reaper, the first complaint ever offered came privately: "Your flour works soft and sticky—what ails it?" Yet, owing to the high standard of this flour. The discussion of the question "Would | English markets, it continued to sell year after year, though at a reduced price. This complaint became more emphatically expressed, until Liverpool dealers became disgusted with it, and ordered their agents in New York to buy no more of the "d-n

doughy, sticky stuff?" This drove nine-

tenths of the mill owners in the State to

the wall. Again, six or seven years ago, we noticto early harvesting. We also saw the followflour offered in the Boston market at \$6 ence in farming, I think the farmer might sticky. This complaint has always fol- vere, producing more or less acute lamelowed the advocacy of early harvesting, and always will. It is a natural consequence. Wheat in its last few days, or change, as nature in her last efforts to perfect her work, expels the moisture from terminating in exostosis or bony enlargeon the ten-hour system, but I think it would the berry. At the same time the berry ment resembling bone spayin, causing perfect. The moment a stalk is cut, this tion, and thus served on, until the berry friction. Bear in mind when we say of a country parson.

States will reach, so says a South Carolina journal, nearly 150,000 bushels.

we may put in more than ten hours, but packed, and of a milky, rather than snowy of the bodies of the shank and splint bones, whiteness. It always grinds cool, free and (Continued on eight page)

If we could so as they do on the public easy. The chop has a dry, soft, elastic, flakes of bran. "Cut your wheat early!" This false and pernicious doctrine has Mr. Hubbell: Another thing in the way ruined more mill jowners than all else put tured state and allowing it to dry, or ripen, good flouring wheat, is analogous to the pecting good bread. At the present day often winter kill. This wheat at first marketing contains 12, 14, 16, and even 18 marketable condition grinds very warm, or hot, with a withered toughness, leaving a large portion of immatured, ungranulated flour, adhering to the bran with a tenacity

A Query.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 16th, 1881, To the Editor Michigan Farmer,

DEAR SIR .- At the last Washtenaw Co. Fair, held at Ann Arbor, the question came up, as to when a heifer became a cow, which to my mind would be easily answered, and knowing as I do, that your opinion would be good authority, I therefore hope you will answer in the next is sive paper. By so doing, you will instruct and inform many subscribers of the FARM-ER. My idea is, that when a heifer has a calf, she then becomes a cow. J. W. N.

This is one of those questions to which no positive answer can be given. Where a heifer has had a calf she is afterwards generally regarded as a cow; but suppose she has had no calf up to the time she is four or five years old, what then? In that case the question would have to be decided upon the point of age, and up to the time she is four years old, she would be considered a heifer. Custom is the only authority we know of for deciding such a land County, where a heifer was only 15 Whether she would then be called a cow is

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author, of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this level the country of the Professional Swine Swine Research and Poultry of the Professional Swine Research and Professional Swine Research Andrew Andre

HILLSDALE, October 14th, 1831 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Please give through the FARMER the difference between speedy cut and splint, the cure and removal of each, and oblige.

Answer.-Speedy cut rarely occurs in any other gait except the trot. It is so called because it seldom occurs at any ed in a Michigan paper an article taken other time than when the animal is trotof high action, the inner portion of the ing winter and spring Ohio and Michigan shoe upon the opposite foot coming in contact with the lower inside portion of the per barrel, and that ought to have brought knee joint, bruising the part, causing a \$7, and would, had it not worked soft and soft, puffy, serous swelling, and, when seness. When this injury is neglected or badly treated, it is often attended with serious consequences to the animal and loss even hours, of ripening, undergoes a great to the owner. The enlargement gradually becomes indurated or hardened, finally absorbs the remaining glutinous matter more or less stiffness in the knee joint, from the straw, and granulation becomes thus depreciating the value of the animal. The early treatment depends upon its ennatural phenomenon of ripening ceases, tire removal. Hot water fomentation. and Idrying up ensues, which leaves should be applied to the part three times a portion of the most valuable matter in a day for half an hour each; immediately the straw. Since the introduction of the after apply Prof. R. Jennings' veterinary reaper much wheat has been cut in an im- liniment (ask your druggist for it). In the matured state, owing to the advocacy of absence of this take half a pint of soap early harvesting, and the uneavenness of liniment, two ounces tincture of opium. ripening; and this wheat has been used as and one ounce of spirit of camphor, mix seed, to be again harvested in like condi- all together for use; use either with hand hot as the animal will bear it without "Thirty years ago, three-fourths to one scalding. When the case has been neand one-fourth bushels to the acre was glected and the enlargement becomes bers also discussed the ten hour system, called good seeding, producing a strong, callous use biniodide of mercury, one part known to winter-kill or run out, with ment. Apply once and dress the next day After dinner no one seemed inclined to good cultivation. Fully ripened wheat with lard. If not removed in two weeks

Splint is an exostosis or bony enlargement, situated anywhere between the knee joint and lower end of the splint bone, on the inner side of the leg, and more frequently found upon the front than the hind legs, more generally noticed in young than in old horses. Splint is usually situ-

FOXHALL'S VICTORIES.

In the Czarewitch stakes which were run for over the Newmarket course on Tuesday last, Mr. J. R. Keene's horse, Foxhall, won with the greatest ease. Nineteen horses started, and the betting stood nine to two against Foxhall. Americanus made the running at a good pace, followed by Thunderstruck, Falkirk and Ambassadress. The most prominent of the next lot were Retreat, Foxhall and Allerton. The horses ran thus with little change rather over a mile from home when Fiddler drew to the front, followed by Thunderstruck, Ambassadress, Foxhall and Retreat. This order was maintained until a quarter of a mile from home when Foxhall shot to the front, followed by Chippendale and Fiddler, winning the race amid great excitement. Fiddler finished a bad third with Retreat fourth, and Fortissimo and Ambassadress next in the order named. Americanus, the Star and Petronel were the last three. Retreat followed Foxhall when the latter made his effort, but was eased when pursuit was seen to be hope. less. There was a length between Chippendale and Fiddler. Mistake finished tenth. Keene was delighted over the victory of Foxhall. His winnings are said to be upward of \$500,000, and operators of sporting proclivities have won all the way from \$100,000 to \$10,000. Keene himself says that Foxhall was backed to win \$2,500,000. A great deal of American tunate incident of our system of shoeing money was on him. that the horse is raised from the ground

This race has established Foxhall's claim to be considered a first class race horse, and Mr. Keene thinks him the best three yearold in the world. Foxhall is by Don Al. fonso, a son of imported Phaeton, and his dam was Jamaica, by Lexington, out of Fanny Ludlow, by imported Eclipse. He is a bay horse sixteen hands high, with a star in the face and the near hind foot white. He is very evenly built, rather long in the neck, but has a small neat head, strong shoulders, with a good back and loin. He is deep in the girt, but a little light in the flank. His quarters are well muscled, and he has a fine set of legs. In commenting upon the race the London

"We may honestly and cheerfully congratulate America upon another solid triumph worthy of those by which the present racing season has been marked; but these triumphs are not purely American, as Iroquois and Foxhall are of pure English and Irish descent. Until one of our great races is won by a horse of American blood and breeding, trained and ridden by an American, Englishmen will bound to acknowledge total dis-

Foxhall is near enough an American horse to be classed as one. His sire was bred in this country out of an American mare, and he traces back to Lexington and the mutton makes a high price in the mar-Boston on the dam's side.

Foxhall's record, as on Wednesday he won fairly enough get Down prices for the the select stakes, beating a lot of good joints. horses, among which were Tristian, who came in second, and Maskelyn third.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

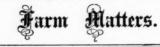
The repeated triumphs of the American horses this season in England and on the Continent are both gratifying and encouraging to those interested in breeding on this de of the Atlantic. It will serve to de away with a prejudice, now nearly extinct. that the climate of the United States was such as to prevent her breeders from ever competing with Great Britain in the production of horses of speed and endurance. While acknowledging the obligations this country is under to Great Britain for the parent stock from which our thoroughbreds have sprung, we think every unprejudiced person will acknowledge that the high qualities possessed by the English racehorse are losing nothing in the hands of our breeders. While we are congratulating ourselves upon these victories, it would be well to remember that American horses have not met a single horse above a good average in point of merit, and although Foxhall and Iroquois, especially the latter, have won their races with something to spare, it is yet to be proved that they are the equal of such horses as Isonomy, Sterling, or others equally as good. The only horse that showed up to any advantage in the English Derby was Peregrine, and the betting previous to the race showed that the American was generally regarded as far superior to most of the horses he was to meet. By this we must not be understood as attempting to detract in any way from the merits of either Foxhall, Iroquois or Parole. They met the best horses on the English and French turf, and not only beat them but did it easily. If pressed to do better we think the reports of the races in which they were victorious show that they could have done so.

Since the above was written the report of the race for the great Champion stakes has came to hand. Iroquois was thought to have a pretty sure thing in this contest, but he was beaten. Ben d'Or came in first, Ecobell second and Iroquois third, two lengths behind Scobell. It is said Iroquois faltered just as he ascended the rise on the home stretch. Ben d'Or, it must be remembered, has the advantage of a year in age over Iroquois, and has not been subjected to this season. He, however, carried extra weight. Ben d'Or won the Derby last year in fine style, and is a good horse in every way. He also heat Foxball last spring for the City and Suburban stakes, much better horse now, and a match bebe an exciting one.

The Horse's Frog.

out shoes, and so the frog was left to care | produced ten times as many, the demand

ground with you in any criticism of the plan upon which the foot is constructed, you have but to look in the corner of the shop where two horses stand newly shod; lift up their feet and observe for yourself that if the smith has not, the knife has said that the frog is a bad thing and must be cut away. The horses do not stand on the ground, but nearly half an inch high, on the iron of their shoes, and which puts the weight of the horse on the outer shell of the hoof. The practice is as sensible as it would be for a man who had to travel on all fours, taking his weight on the nails of his fingers and toes rather than on the cushion that lies between them. It is always the soft part -the India rubber part of the feet of animals that have such--which receives the weight, and not the shelly, hard part. We know what an elephant's foot is; it is all rubber-like. The horse has the same encased in a shell, which gives him accuracy and steadiness of movement. Now, this casing protects the frog. It grows slowly, the frog grows rapidly. The healthy foot of the colt shows a center, if not projecting, at least level with the line of the hoof. He does not take his weight wholly on the rim of his feet. Old horses would have feet more like them if blacksmiths would allow that they knew a little less than nature, and really knew enough to read her intentions. The object in shoeing the animal, aside from the occasional one of changing its gait, is simply to prevent the wear and shattering of the outer shell, and to enable it to take a firmer hold of the ground, escaping the slipping of the unshod horn. It is an unfor-



as a boy is when he mounts stilts.

What is a Shropshire Sheep? The following is the account of the history of the Shropshire sheep in the London Agricultural Gazette.

The history of this valuable breed is now well authenticated. There has never been any doubt about the Oxfordshire-Downs. as they are termed, as it has been well known all along that at the former part of the present century a direct cross between Hants-Downs and Cotswolds was made, and the issue kept together till a fair uniformity of type and quality of wool were established. The way this cross breed has spread in Oxfordshire and some adjoining counties, and the way they have been improved in the color of their faces and legs, from mottled shades to uniform black or dark brown, by the skill in selection of the leading breeders, is well known. It will suffice to say that the breed is a valuable one for the production of wool, and with the dark points now produced kets, as butchers leave a small piece of We have to add still Another victory to dark skin on the legs and shanks, and thus

> But the Shropshire has a different and more complicated history. They are indeed not Shropshires in the strict sense of the term. A more comprehensive and correct term for them would have been West Midland Downs, as we shall shortly show. There are two old breeds on which the present Shropshires were engrafted, so to express it. Oddly enough, too, these old breeds are natives, as they may be termed, or dark brown faces and legs, when it is of the two extreme points of the West Midlands. Cannock Chase is at the eastern, and Clun Forest at the western extremity. The centre of the picture has to be filled up by what occurred in Mid-Staffordshire and West Staffordshire and all over Shropshire.

Several decades ago there were developed great industries in coal and iron at Wellington, Coalport, and other districts in Shropshire. Wolverhampton simultaneously largely increased in population. The demand for mutton and lamb, of course, largely increased at the same time. To meet this demand, and to take advantage of it for their own profit, the farmers of Shropshire extended their turnip and green crops, and looked further afield for breeding sheep. The native stocks, in short, were not equal to the increased demand. Breeding sheep were sought and bought

in the midland and southern counties every autumn for many years, and they were walked to Shropshire and Staffordshire by thousands. Numbers of far mers paid this annual southward visit with this view The occupier of Patshull at that time. Colonel Jones, was a pioneer in this move ment. Some farmers bought Leicester ewes, other South-down, and other Hants Down ewes, while according as taste ran for an increase of wool, or early maturity was required, so long-wooled rams were put to short-wooled ewes, or the opposite practice was pursued. Thus Shropshire became filled in the course of time with a large stock of all the best breeds of sheep in England. So much was this the case that ultimately there was no necessity for the farmers of the West Midlands to turn southward in search of stock sheep. There still remained flocks of old native breeds. Eventually these native breeds and the migrated stocks were brought together. Hence the want of uniformity in color and quality, and length of wool that existed thirty or forty years ago. And hence, such a severe campaign as his opponent too, this breed of sheep, like the Anglo quality of food, and adapted for almost-

every climate. The stock of the old Cannock Chase sheep has no doubt given this breed the is due largely to a difference in the qual-Foxhall being second. But the latter is a fine dark color and fine flavor of their flesh. We have been informed that the flock of tween him and his former opponent would Beau Desert is the oldest one of this breed which has a recorded history. The that has become more mature. They are quality of their flesh and fat has been usually marked with darker stripes-the celebrated for many years as being more green worms with stripes of darker green If we were to go to any blacksmith and like venison than mutton. So much was and the brown worms with stripes of ask him if he did not think nature had this the case that the late Marquis of darker brown. In the latitude of Northern made a mistake in putting the clumsy frog Anglesea had unlimited standing orders Illinois there appears to be but one annual into the horse's foot, he would hardly be from the distinguished guests who visited breed, and these pass the winter in the willing to say yes, but would put on a sur- him, to send quarters, sides, or carcasses chrysalis state. When fully grown they prised look and perhaps explain that in to noblemen and gentlemen all over the some countries horses did very well with- kingdom, and could his agent have the depth of five or six inches,

were somewhat leggy and flat-ribbed sheep, with black points, and some of them had short horns curving prettily upwards. They of course took some time to get fat. years old. But so much for quality.

been cultivated in and around Clun Forest. The sheep undoubtedly had—and the oldestablished flocks still have-a large strain of the Welsh breed. Their contour and walk still show this. The ewes of this breed are bought in large numbers for producing fat lambs near London on the Essex and Herts sides. They are reputed to be known breed. So well is this reputation established in the districts named, that such good and early lambs that they make This is, no doubt, the reason why Shroplambs. It was among these two breeds that the

Leicesters and Downs, as above described,

were introduced. Of course great want of uniformity and type was the result. Diffarmers had also much to do with this. Some preferred the old-fashioned mottle liked large sheep and black points. All pass the winter in safety." this want of uniformity was made more and more conspicuous when the Shropshire breeders prevailed on the Royal breed of sheep. Judges at shows of course duction: also differed in opinion. One year two out of the three were in favor of the more South-Down color and type, while the ext year two were in favor of dark color and more size, notwithstanding the legs of the sheep were a little longer, and that the wheat they will eat. Feeding well is feedlatter required more cake and corn to mature them early, or more time to get them fat in the ordinary way. The advocates of the latter argued that there were several yard for a run. But they need gravel, inbreeds of small sheep, some of which were deficient of flesh as compared with the fat they produced. Upon this they said; 'We have in the Shropshires large frames and ample lean of a dark, rich color. The smaller Down-like frames must be discarded, and the larger sizes cultivated." The results, as seen at the present time, have clearly proved that the latter advocates

were right. This conflict of opinions and diversity of taste led to warm discussions. It was shown that in more than one instance pure South-Downs had been introduced to flocks of the established Shropshire stock. In within reach, will also be beneeach instance the flock "went all to ficial. For their daily food, we will give pieces," as it was termed. This was a them, early in the morning, wheat screen lesson for the possessors of flocks which had been cultivated for many years on the lines above described. Out of this discussion, too, came the conclusion that dark points of uniform color, with the largest possible size of frame, were the correct objects to arrive at. The more experienced and consistent breeders came to this conclusion among themselves about the time of the "Royal" Battersea Show in 1862, and most admirably have they carried it out by their skill in the art of selection.

It may seem odd at first sight to some

breeders to read of a uniformity of black allowed or asserted that strains of the white-faced Leicesters have been introduced into flocks; but this is just a point which throws a light on two leading features connected with breeding-(1) on the skill of the modern flockmaster, and (2) on the way animals of a mixed breed will "breed back" from the strains of their ancestors of many generations ago. Take the latter point first. It occasionally happens in the best flocks of Shropshires that a lamb appears with a long, wavy, 'open" or "watery" fleece. This is a clear indication that Leicester or some other long-wooled breed was introduced to the Shronshire flocks at some remote period. The symptom appears as scrofula or other blood poisoning does in the third or fourth generation of mankind. The way, however, these "open" coats have been made exceptional, brings us back to our first points, viz., the skill of modern flockmasters. When the long wool appears, it is generally accompanied with a speckled (or what appears to be a halfbred) face. Whether the lamb be male or female, it is at once discarded from the flock and fed for the butcher. In this has consisted the judgment, care and skill of the modern breeders of Shropshires, who have brought their flocks to their present state of uniformity.

The Corn Worm.

D. W. Coquillett, an Illinois correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, writes to that paper the following description of the corn worm (Heliothis armiger) which has made its appearance in this State, and was referred to in a recent issue: "In many of the Western States the

corn-crop is being considerably injured by greenish worm which lives beneath the usks and devours the kernels. This same worm in the Southern States feeds npon the cotton bolls, and on this account is there known as the boll worm. It does not confine itself to those two great staples of our country-corn and cotton-but also Saxon race of mankind, is equal to every feeds upon tomatoes, peas and beans. These worms vary in color from a dull green to pale brown, and are sometimes tinged with pink. This difference in color ity of their food, as those found in the green corn are usually green, while the darker ones are usually met with in corn burrow obliquely into the earth to and line their burrow with a thin

burrow the worm soon casts off its skin and assumes the chrysalis form.

"As these worms live concealed from view beneath the husks, their presence is and the mutton the noble marquis used to seldom discovered until after they have put before his guests was four or five done all the damage that they are capable of doing; and it seems almost impossible to Then there were the short-legged and devise means for exterminating them while more early maturing stock which had they are in this situation. After they have entered the earth and assumed the chrys alis form, however, they are more at our mercy. If the ground in which the chrysalids are hidden is either plowed or otherwise stirred so as to sift the loose dirt around them, the first rain-storm that comes will cause the dirt to adhere to them. and this, in connection with the subsequent the most prolific in yielding milk of any freezing, nearly always proves fatal to them; whereas if they had been allowed to remain in their burrows they could have the farmers do not mind losing 5s. per withstood any amount of freezing without head on the ewes when they are sold fat in receiving the slightestinjury. Where large the following summer, as they produce areas are planted to corn this is seldom harvested early enough to permit the from 35s. to 45s. and 50s. in April and May. ground on which it is grown to be plowed the same season. In cases of this kind a shire ewes may be justly looked upon small triangular one horse cultivator may as equal to any breed for suckling their be run between the rows, and this will disturb the greater number of the burrows of this insect sufficiently to cause the chrys-alids to perish. It should stir the ground to a depth of at least six inches, and to make assurance doubly sure the field should be cross-cultivated. This should be ferent opinions and tastes on the part of done as late in the season as possible, so as to give the worms sufficient time to assume disturbed, or else after the worm is unface with a South-Down type, while others earthed it will form a new burrow and thus

Eggs in Winter.

Farm and Garden says the breed of hens Agricultural Society's authorities to ap. in less in importance than the care which point separate classes for the Shropshire they receive, as shown in increased egg pro-

"The pullets having been secured, no matter what breed they may be, they must be well fed in order to furnish eggs in winter. Feeding well does not mean simply giving them all the corn, or oats, or ing at the right time, in the right manner. with a variety of good food. The fowls are in confinement, having only a small sects, and a variety of spicy and aromatic seeds, such as they get when foraging over a wide territory, or sometning to take the place of these things. And with these they need exercise. It will be well therefore to make the floor of their home of gravelly sand, and throw coal ashes into their yard frequently; also to put a little box in the house and keep it supplied with granulated oyster shells. Keep plent7 of clover hay or straw in their house. Sweepings from the barn floor, dried grass or weeds from the garden, or anything of the sort will be useful. A sheaf of wheat or oats hung up ings, wheat, or buckwheat, or cracked corn, a handful for each fowl. This should be scattered in the straw, on the bottom of their house. They will find every grain of i; and if it keeps them scratching until noon, so much the better. At noon we will give them soft food, bran and corn meal in equal parts, scalded or wet with milk. This should contain, two or three times a week, a goodsprinkling of red pepper, or ginger, and a little salt. Just be fore dark they should have a generous supply of whole corn. Of course, water must be supplied, and the table scraps are always acceptable and beneficial. To supply meat, which in limited quantities is very useful. it is a good plan to put a few pounds o beef or pork scraps in a box with slatted The fowls can peck at it through the slats, and it can not be eaten or carried off by dogs or cats. If the cracklings are rich and fresh, it is the safest plan to boil them and thicken with meal, thus making a mush that can be fed at pleasure, in suitable quantities. In cold weather, both grain and soft food should be supplied

warm, not hot."

Farming by Electricity. Dr. Siemens, Fellow of the Royal Institute and a distinguished member of the institute of civil engineers, has been making some recent experiments with the electric light, which seem of the highest importance. They are claimed to prove that the electric light can develop growth of vegetation. Wheat, barley, oats, most of the common vegetables and fruits and several kinds of flowers have been suc- and other Bony Tumors. cessfully raised in this way in the winter months. Peas, for instance, sown in October, were ripe on February 16, the light having been intermitted only Sunday nights. Grain sown January 6, aided by electric light till the beginning of May, was ripe in the latter part of June. Agricultural operation can thus avail itself of electricity during the cold season, and also at night. Dr. Siemens claims that fruit developed in the way mentioned, is superior in size, aroma and color to that produced in the natural way. He concludes that rest at night is not necessary, as has been asserted, for the health of plants. Growth with intervals of rest at night, he finds, makes longer stalks, but not superior fruit.

Bananas of remarkable size were produced by Dr. Siemens. The machinery used for producing the electric light can, when in the day time, or in warm weather, not needed for agricultural purposes, be utilized for various other operations, distributing water, sawing wood, or something of that kind. To protect the plants from the direct rays of the electric light jets of steam or panes of glass can be used as protection. Where water power is available the cost of this method of farming is said to be very moderate. Especially is this the case in green houses, so many of the ordinary

Dr. Siemens made a very great impression at the Glasgow convention of for itself. But while not ready to take would not have been supplied. These layer of silk; in the bottom of this scientists three years ago by his dis-

cussion of the means of storing electricity. His rank as a scientist is so high that his present announcement will receive profound attention .-Rochester Express.

Agricultural Items.

In Ireland the butter trade is regulated by act of Parliament. The farmers assemble in the morning and have all their casks arranged in the market place, when the authorized copers proceed to take out the head of each cask, and the inspectors follow, without knowing to whom the packages belong, and mark the quality of each with proper distinguishing characters.

THERE is one thing which we must consider a estimating the value of our load of manure to the wheat crop and that is, that a manured crop is practically insured against rust, fly, chinch bug, frost and many dangers which beset this crop. It is the experience of most wheat growers that manure imparts a vitality to the crop which enables it to resist all these dangers, and this is fully proven when one part of a field is manured and the other part left without.

"Kissing goes by favor" the world over The Homestead tells of a South Hadley farmer who exhibited at an agricultural fair two samples of grain, taken from the same bin. entering one of them in his own name, and the other in the name of a well-known "fancy farmer" of the neighborhood. When the premiums came to be announced, the sample marked with the name of the fancy farmer took the first prize, while the other lot, identically the same in every respect, was unno ticed. This may do to tell of New England, but it is unthought of in Michigan.

A WRITER in the Ohio Harmer, after mer tioning some of the disadvantages of barbed wire fences, recommends a substitute in the form of hoop iron. He says: "One and one half inch hoop will only cost \$3.50 per 100 pounds, can be bought up cheaper and quicker, and makes as durable a fence as any kind of wire, and if tarred, will last a life. time; if painted white, it makes a beautiful light fence, besides a harmless one for any kind of stock, and as a scapcity of good fences s seen all over the country, the hoop fenc above all other fills the bill. Old sound rails would be good for supports or standards.

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men of America have recently tesses ing success.

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LOW PRICES; LONG TIME; REBATE FOR IMPROVE MENT; REDUCED FARE AND FREIGHT TO SETTLERS R. M. NEWPORT, GEN. LAND AGT.

ST. PAUL. MINN.

Clydesdale and Hambletonian Horses

The largest and deepest milking herd of Helsteins n the world 225 head, mostly imported. Males and remales of different ages.

A large and elegant Stud of imported Clydesdale stallions, and Mares of all ages.

Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of Superior preeding. Personal inspection invited. Separate stalogues of each class, and milk records of cows, nailed free on application. All inquiries promptly newered. State that you saw this advertisement in the Michigan Farmer.

SMITHS & POWELL. Lakeside StockFarm SYRACUSE, N. Y. S13-6m

THE WILLIAMS Evaporator.

We guarantee our evaporators, and we never fait to do more than we guarantee. Our Evaporator sell on their merits. The products of our Evaporators sell first and at better prices than any other than an known process in the market.

For information write to any of the first class fruit deslers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON, Patentees and Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Mich.

IMPROVED | 1 V/ E The Best Made. TCatalogue sent FREE or BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gon. Agts.

er. Chicago, St. Louis, Cle WISCONSIN LANDS

CHAS. L. COLBY.

Commissioner, MILWAUKEE, Wis



Parker's Hair Balsam, &isenti Bitters. The Best, Cleanest, and lost Economical Hair Dress-g. Never falls to restore the outhful color to gray hair.

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING

Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, & Bevolvers.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN
at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New P. POWBLL & SON, 235 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S
BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specially prepared for House Culture and Winter Bloom. Delivered safely, by mail, postpaid, at all poet offices, 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. We CIVE AWAY, in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete freatise on the fose, 70pp, elegantly lithertacted - free to 4.1. THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.

West Grove, Chester Co., Pa

> NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS The Cheapest and Best.
> Will Crush and Grind Any thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Laggs



Diseases of the pulmo nary organs are so prev alent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable AYER'S CHERRY Pre
AVER'S CHERRY Pre
The such a remedy
and no other so emi
nently merits the confi
dence of the public. I
is a scientific combination is a scientific

principles and curative virtues of the fines drugs, chemically unit ed, to insure the great est possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which east sults, which east sults, which east sults, which east sults. PECTORAL and uniformity of results, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remety for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the ence has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either several. prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multi'ndes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the proat hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which Aven's Cherry Pectoral has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. Ap impartial trial will convince the most sceptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaint not already beyond the reach of human aid

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Moreas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the size day of July, A. D. 1877, executed by John Schwenk, and Margaret Schwenk, his wife, sometimes written Fanny Schwenk, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Oswald Hesselbacher, of the same place, and recorded on the seventh day of Angust, A. D. 1877, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., in liber 140 of mortgages, on page 240, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and, whereas there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of \$1,011 84-100 (one thousand, eleven dolars and eighty-four cents), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public anction or vendue to the highest bidder on WEDNESDA?, THE NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the foremon of said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Courf for the County of Wayne is held, the premisse in said mortgage mentioned and described as all of that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the westerly twenty-seven (27) feet of lot number seven (7), from and rear, by the entire depth, in block or section numbered twenty (20) of the St. Aubin farm, so-called. Said lot number seven being situated on the south side of Croghan Street, between St. Ambin Avenue and Dubois Street, in the aforesald City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, to saisif the amount due at the date hereof, the unterest accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of fitty dollars (\$50, in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreciosur. Dated Detroit, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1881.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the condition of a certain mort gage made by James W. Ames and Mary Ames, bis wife, all of the township of Hamtramck, Wayse County, Michigan, to Regina Waechter. of Detail Michigan, dated October 30th, A. D. 1879, and reantengan, dated October 30th, A. D. 1879, and re-corded in the effice of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, on the lst day of November. A. D. 1879, in liber 151 of mor-gages, on page 239, on woich mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sun of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or pro-ceedings at law having hose. Instituted to recover of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recore the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1881, at 12 oclock noon, I shall sell at public anction to the highest bidder, at the front or easterly door of the City Hall, Woodward Avenue, in the City of Detroit (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Wayne Combi is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per centinterest, and all legal costs, together with an staveney's fee of twenty-five dollars, covenauted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate in the township of Hamtramck, in the County of Wayne, aforesaid, and State of Michiga, and known and described as follows: The easterly twenty-five (25) feet by one hundred and six (16) feet in depth of lot numbered eight (8) of Whipple's subdivision of lots Nos. 25 and 27 of the Meldman farm (so-called) in said township of Hamtramck, on the north side of Mack Street.

Dated Detroit, Angust 1, 1881.

REGINA MAECHTER.

CHAS. H. BORGMAN, Mortgagee.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in chancery held in the Circuit Court of the County of Wayne, in Chancery, held in the Circuit Court of Wayne, in Chancery, held in the Circuit Court Room in the City Hall, in the City of Detrois, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1881. Present, Hos. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Jadge. Alsina M. Townsend, complainant, vs. William Henry Townsend defendant. Upon due proof by affidavit that William Henry Townsend, d-fendant in the above entitled cause pending in this court, resides out of the said State of Michigan and in the State of Illinois, and on motion of S. S. Babcock, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant he said cause within four months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complain field in the said cause within four months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complain shall be taken as confessed. And further that this order be published within twenty days from this date in the Michigan Farmer, a newspaper printed in said County of Wayne, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession. Such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served of said defendant personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance. Dated this 17th day of September, A. D. 1881.

A true copy:

Attest, Aleker Hosmer, Deputy Register. CTATE OF MICHIGAN. - In the Circu

A true copy:
Attest, Albert Hosmer, Deputy Register
S. S. BABCOCK. Solicitor for Complainant.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE - Wherest MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. — Wheredefault has been made in the conditions of a
certain mortgage bearing da e the 6th day of April,
A. D. 1876, executed by Ann Keveny, of Ham
tramck, Wayne County, Michigan, to Peter Dufla,
of Warren, Macomb County, Michigan, to and
corded on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 8.30
o'clock, P. M., in liber 121 of mortgages, on page
456, in the Register's office for Wayne County,
Michigan; and there being claimed to be due at the
date hereof, the sum of two hundred, twenty-nic
dollars and 33-100, (\$229 33-100), and no proceedings
at law or in equity having been instituted to recover dollars and 35-100, (\$225 53-100), and no proceed as law or in equity having been instituted to recothe same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore the normal same of the power of sales and mortgage contained. I will sell at public and or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDA the TWEFTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER. A Isl; at 10 clock in the forenon of the said at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroil, to being the building wherein the Circuit Court for it County of Wayne is held, the premises in as mortgage mentioned and described as lot number "C," being ten [10] acres of land, more or less, the subdivision of the East half of the Souther County of Section these (8) in town one (1), Southernorter of section these (8) in town one (1), Southernorter of section these (8) in town one (1), Southernorter of section these (8) in town one (1), Southernorter of section these (8) in town one (1), Southernorter of section these (8) in town one (1), Southernorter of section these (8) in the section these (8) in the section these (8). the subdivision of the East half of the Southwese quarter of section three (3), in town one (1), South of range twelve (12), East, in Wayne County, Michigan, according to the plat made by the Comrussioners in partition in Jeremiah Kevesey estate and on file in the Probate Court for Wayne County, Michigan, to satisfy the amount due si the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney feed thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provined for in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1881.

PETER DUFLO,

JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Kortice

OCTOBER 18

FLORICU By proper packing, be sent to all parts of a very small cost. Ti full bloom, and will li correspondent of the I thus describes the profacts as to the magn The plants in the gre ing in red earthen sprinkled that the earth

water until it was l process must be very ca ed, that by so much we not become half liquid roots would be expos soon die, whereas, if j is given, the plant live thrives for a time, alth prived of the sunshine, life giving source. It i the rapidity with which men handle fragile pla of potting, for instance removing of the flowe bed, where it started a small earthen pot, so workmen can transfer The average hand can in a day, and even this ary, when we consider work required. Work stantly busy prepari are intended for ship or slips, which bran ness they call "manuf The most interesting pa to a spectator is when the are filling a large order First, the plants are select then they are removed the earth clinging to the paper, and neatly packet kets. Sometimes one flo average two tons of pla entire season. Others chiefly, dispose of 3,000 a season; probably as m in one State by the entir growers twenty five year in the largest nurseries contains but one kind o effect of this arrange beautiful. Imagine a a brilliant perspective benas, grouped by thou pots. Then next in you the delicate heliotrope.

a miniature forest of bl or a soft undergrowth of then another glass-house perfume and shadowy v lovely gifts of nature perfect abundance with ings looking so clean a difficult to realize what been given to each parti like all other perfection been born perfect, so been given to the Creat What are called flower every week, and more t are sold by auction ever sold by the box and bask e'l for transportation, as and can be shipped as as a case of dry goods. sell at ridiculously fig roses or geraniums, quo fifty cents and \$1 each packed in quantities, for apiece. Then again the Ligher rates than the pri room at one of these and sight. The boxes bein the auctioneer arranges ture flower-bed, in the style of bedding, closely with the hues arrange masses of lines. Retail: to buy, and when they to sell again at several

profit." WHILE the lover of fl for next summer's bloom and planting roots and themselves in the mild the old-fashioned but sh cent Pæonies should The art of the florist has most endless combinati diversity of hues, but at much pure beauty in th red variety as in the new able sorts. A large clu bloom, is a striking an nament in the spring, a best advantage under su The emerald setting is n

the color and form of th The Cabbage A correspondent of th writes up the cabbage w

"The cabbage worms ally active the past seas the dryness of the weat appetites and multiplied an alarming extent. O prescribed for their des none possesses the qua the worms and at same bages in a pure, healthy pyrethrum. Having st ways of perpetuating its the different remedies ad and scientist, it occured not do the whole peopl than to lay before the careful examination of

"A Massachusetts g nounced a mixture of li an infallible exterminat ous pest-slaying them wholesale. I have fou only a small percentage cumb to this widely a unless red pepper is so extensively indeed be more economica bage at any extrava numbers. There are to

pepper enough to destro worms on our ground seemingly to their inter bage leaves throughly the above "remedy," depriving them of ed to grow prodigious, l

res which AYER's effected all over the quaranty that it will be best results. An ince the most scepti-ative powers, as well er all other preparain all parts of the composition, recom-PECTORAL to invalids

multirudes are an

erious illness by its

It should be kept sehold, for the pro-udden attacks. In and Consumption

. C. Ayer & Co., ytical Chemists. Mass.

STS EVERYWPERS. LOSURE. been made in the conee bearing date the 31st
uted by John Schwenk,
his wife. sometimes
of Detroit, Wayne
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Register's office for
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n instituted to recover
if: Notice is therefore
of the power of sale in oribed as the westerly number seven (7), fron th, in block or section he St. Aubin farm, so-even being situated on treet, between St. Australia, Street, in the aforesaidnty, Michigan, according the section of the sec

.—Default having been ion of a certain mort-nes and Mary Ames, his of Hamtramck, Wayne ha Waechter, of Detroit, th, A. D. 1879, and re-tegister of Deeds for the of Michigan, on the 1st th, A. D. 1879, and recipister of Deeds for the cof Michigan, on the let of Michigan, on the let of the notice the samight dollars and eighty e of tweaty-five dollars, e.g., and no suit or proposed to the samight dollars and eighty e of tweaty-five dollars, e.g., and no suit or proposed to the samight dollars and eighty e.g., and no suit or proposed to the same made and prochase to the highest bidder. Of the City Hall, Wood-Up-troit (that being the urt for Wayne County cribes in said mortgage, with seven per cest together with an attoriollars, covenanted for described in said mortgage, with seven per cest together with an attoriole and parcel of land of Hamtramck, in the 4, and State of Michigan, a follows: The easterly hundred and six (10) dight (8) of Whipple's and 27 of the Meidrum mynahip of Hamtramck, Street.

1881.

Machine Marketter Merchange 1881.

WAECHTER, e. GAN, — In the Circuit of Wayne, in chancery Court for the County of in the Circuit Court in the City of Detroit, of Michigan, on the A.D. 1881. Present, Honadge. Alzina M. Townliam Henry Townsend of by affidavit that Wilderendant in the above in and in the State of S. S. Babcock, solicitored that said defendant bill of complaint filed four months from the said bill of complaint. And further that this twenty days from this Farmer, a newspaper Vayne, and be published the control of the control of the country of t at least twenty days ribed for his appearant eptember, A. D. 1881. MBERS, Circuit Judge Deputy Register.

sinant.

cLOSUBE. — Whereas
de in the conditions of a
ine the 6th day of April,
Ann Keveny, of Ham
ichigan, to Peter Dufs,
nuty, Michigan, and rehopril, A. D. 1876, at 3:30
of mortgages, on page
fice for Wayne Constly,
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wo hundred, twenty-nine
1:00), and no proceedings
been instituted to recover
eof the power of sale
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dider. on WEDNESDAT,
Y OF DECEMBER. A. D.
forenoon of the said day,
ne City Hall, Detroit, that
the Circuit Court for the
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described as lot numbered
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3), in town one (1), South
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substantial of the Southwest,
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the
set accruing, the costs and
besides an attorney feed
imortgage provined fer is
day of September, A. D.

Korticultural.

FLORICULTURAL.

process must be very carefully superintend-

growers twenty five years ago. As a rule

in the largest nurseries each green-house

contains but one kind of flower, and the

effect of this arrangement is extremely

beautiful. Imagine a long vista making

a brilliant perspective of glowing ver-

benas, grouped by thousands in little red

pots. Then next in your promenade comes

a miniature forest of blooming rose trees,

or a soft undergrowth of mossy-like greens,

then another glass-house heavy with the

perfume and shadowy with the colors of

the delicate heliotrope. As we see these

lovely gifts of nature growing in their

perfect abundance with all their surround-

ings looking so clean and finished, it is

difficult to realize what care and time have

been given to each particular plant, which

like all other perfection appears to have

been born perfect, so little thought has

been given to the Creator and His work.

What are called flower auctions are held

every week, and more than 100,000 plants

are sold by auction every week. They are

sold by the box and basketful, tightly pack-

ed for transportation, as I have described,

and can be shipped as safely and easily

as a case of dry goods. Sometimes they

sell at ridiculously figures, for instance

roses or geraniums, quoted by florists at

fifty cents and \$1 each, will sell, when

packed in quantities, for three or four cents

Ligher rates than the price list. The sales-

room at one of these auctions is a lovely

sight. The boxes being free from lids

the color and form of the flower.

The Cabbage Worm.

writes up the cabbage worm as follows:

careful examination of this subject.

"A Massachusetts gentleman has pro-

an infallible exterminator of this mischiev-

profit."

By proper packing, delicate plants may full bloom, and will live two weeks. A correspondent of the Philadeiphia Progress shrinking up their bodies and forming a thus describes the process, and adds a few shell of what was heretofore their natural facts as to the magnitude of the trade: hide. In this form they are apparently "The plants in the greenhouse were standdead, though in reality they are obtaining ing in red earthen pots, so thoroughly new life in a new form. Another reason is sprinkled that the earth was saturated with that the worms, when they attained maturwater until it was like a sponge. The ity, as worms proper, might have found

not become half liquid, in which case the the worms would die in large numbers of roots would be exposed and the plants their own accord, since moisture retards soon die, whereas, if just sufficient water their transformation immensely, and since is given, the plant lives on the water, and the worms have to either die or transform thrives for a time, although it may be deat maturity. prived of the sunshine, which is its chief "Remedies applied at this juncture life giving source. It is astonishing to note ing the worms, when in reality they died the rapidity with which some of the workfrom natural causes or hid away to begin men handle fragile plants. In the process the process of evolution. An Indianapolis of potting, for instance, which means the gentleman requested us to treat our worms removing of the flower from the earthy bed, where it started its existence, into to salt and water. We did. They enjoyed the salty bath hugely and seemed to prea small earthen pot, some of the expert fer the leaves thus flavored. Warm water workmen can transfer 10,000 plants a day. has been recommended. We are confident The average hand can only "pot" 2,000 that the worms will bear several degrees in a day, and even this seems extraordinmore of heat than the cabbage, since the ary, when we consider the actual manual leaves wilt in intense heat, while the worms work required. Workmen are kept constantly busy preparing flowers that high temperature. Coal oil mixed in are intended for shipment from seeds or slips, which branch of the busirecommended. This will kill the worms, ness they call "manufacturing" flowers. it is true, as the oil penetrates their porous The most interesting part of the industry hide and reduces them to a crisp. But to a spectator is when the wholesale florists the oil will also penetrates the heart of the are filling a large order so be sent by rail. cabbage, and cause stunt or decay. We First, the plants are selected and moistened; then they are removed from the pots with in pure coal oil and pressed on the worms the earth clinging to them, rolled in brown deprives them of life immediately without paper, and neatly packed in boxes or basinjuring the plants. kets. Sometimes one florist will ship on an "Pyrethrum, or Persian powder, posaverage two tons of plants daily during an sesses the qualities of destroying cabbage entire season. Others who send by mail chiefly, dispose of 3,000,000 plants each in a season; probably as many as were raised in one State by the entire number of flower-

ed, that by so much wetting the earth does transformation to moth form. In this case,

worm life and at the same time leaves the cabbage in a healthy condition. Since the powder is non-poisonous, it is the peculiar odor of this powder that it is fatal to insect life. It is beyond the conception of many how the innocent-looking butterfly that if the seed be sown on the surface and hovers over the cabbage ground could be the parent of the cabbage worm. These flies are of a pale yellow color when young, and change to a pure white as they mature. Some have recommended the trapping of these flies to prevent propagation. Better to destroy the worms, since each worm under favorable conditions changes to a fly, and the flies in turn produce the eggs which hatch the worms. By these methods of propagation the cabbage worm will pass into the third and fourth generations in a single summer.

the weather too moist for wholeson

"J. C. Sheets, Esq., of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, had on exhibition in his office this past summer, in a glass-covered cigarbox, samples of the cabbage worm undergoing transformation. Eight days, he says, is the time they usually take in the process of passing from worm to fly. The worms must be healthy and fully developed before they can assume the power of changing to butterfly form. J. C. S is rapidly gaining a reputation as an entomological scientist. Whenever he desires to raise a crop of butterfles to amuse his friends, he simply gathers in the best specimens of cabbage worms and confines them in a glass covered box. The worms adapt themselves to their

apiece. Then again they may go off at new situations and begin the process of evolution at once. In a week they are perfect butterflies, active in life and motion."

the auctioneer arranges them like a minia-A Summer Pear. ture flower-bed, in the carpet or ribbon descants on the good qualities of one of gardener who grew it great credit; but it style of bedding, closely packed together, with the hues arranged in contrasting our summer pears. masses of lines. Retail florists know when "The Doyenne d'Ete or summer pear to buy, and when they have bought, how

to sell again at several hundred per cent quick-bearing it is every one of them who care in the least for good fruit would im-WHILE the lover of flowers is preparing mediately set out a few trees. Some of my for next summer's bloom and brightness, trees are planted in a poor, white sandy and planting roots and bulbs to establish soil, others in a mixture of sand and gravel, themselves in the mild autumnal weather, and both grow and bear equally well. The the old-fashioned but showy and magnifisandy soil was mulched by forest leaves cent Pæonies should not be forgotten. and marsh hay, in order as they decayed to The art of the florist has produced an al. give vegetable food for the growth of the most endless combination of colors and trees; but those on the gravelly soil were diversity of hues, but after all, there is as not mulched, this being richer than the much pure beauty in the old dark blood former. Both were lightly manured from red variety as in the new and more fashionthe stable. This was not spread broadcast able sorts. A large clump of this, in full over the whole land, but for the sake of bloom, is a striking and conspicuous oreconomy and making it go further, was nament in the spring, and appears to its put in a ring two feet from the trunk of best advantage under such circumstances. the tree, to a point a foot or so beyond a The emerald setting is needed to bring out perpendicular line dropped from the ends of the branches to the ground. As the branches extended from year to year the ring of manure was widened. In this way it did not require over about five two-A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times horse loads to the acre; but had it been spread broadcast, it would have taken "The cabbage worms have been unusutwenty loads to the acre to be equally effially active the past season. The heat and the dryness of the weather intensified their cient. Manure should never be put nearer appetites and multiplied their numbers to to the trunk of a tree, than two feet to bean alarming extent. Of the many things gin with, and it may be spread further prescribed for their destruction I find that and further off, as the tree grows; for it is only the very small roots-some almost none possesses the quality of destroying invisible to the naked eye-which take in the worms and at same time leaves the cabfertilizing elements for the growth of tree bages in a pure, healthy condition, except pyrethrum. Having studied the worm's and fruit; thus the manure is only needed on that part of the soil to which they exways of perpetuating its species, and tested the different remedies advanced by plebeian

tend. "This summer pear begins to kear the and scientist, it occured to me that I could not do the whole people a better service | year after being set out, if the trees are than to lay before them the result of a then four to five feet high, and they bear more or less every year after. Some of my trees, only nine to eleven feet high, and with about the same width of branch, had nounced a mixture of lime, salt and pepper from 600 to 800 pears set on them the past spring. They hang upon the branches like ous pest-slaying them, he says, by the currants or gooseberries. After about a wholesale. I have found, however, that only a small percentage of the worms suceven then when full grown they touched cumb to this widely advertised remedy, each other. The fruit in early seasons be- ed is grapes, and the only grape the Conunless red pepper is used extensively, so extensively indeed, that it would gins to ripen the middle of July, later seabe more economical to buy cab sons 20th to 25th, and continues one month. Concord is so uniformly successful that we bage at any extravagant price than If picked just before ripening and set in a urge upon fruit growers the importance of pepper enough to destroy the worms. The dark coal closet, or put into a box and giving special attention to it. No other worms on our grounds have wallowed placed in the ice-house, it can be kept crop is more profitable. It is stated that seemingly to their intense delight, on cabbage leaves throughly sprinkled with roundish obovate shape, one and a half to dollars off his crop this season. For flavor, the above "remedy," and instead of two inches long, and the same in diameter size, beauty and productiveness it is undepriving them of life, they seem in its broadest part. It is yellow on one excelled, and severe winters do not hurt

Massachusetts man's worms may have dis- tender and juicy-in fact, almost melts in these grapes, with its round black fruit appeared without being influenced by his the mouth when eaten at the exact time of and handsome bloom. They have been "At the application of his remedy the the season when such fruit is in request, worms may have been full grown and and it sells readily in the market. I would arrived at the period of life when they recommend its growth particularly to those were about to transform from worms to farmers who entertain summer boarders, be sent to all parts of the United States, at | moths or firefly. In this case, they would | for they will find it an excellent supplement a very small cost. They can be sent in have quit the surface of the leaves and to the smaller fruits, such as raspberries, suspended themselves on the under side, blackberries and whortleberries.'

Home-Made Fertilizers.

The English Gardeners' Chronicle has an article on the use of some substances that which are really valuable. The article is

placed near the castle, into which the and flues, from time to time; this, in the course of the year, amounts to an incredible quantity of manure, and very handy and useful we find it. When a piece would undoubtedly get credit for destroy- of ground is dug we give it a dressing with soot, and then, in gardening phrase, "break running a harrow or rough rake over it, and it mixes the soot with the soil nicely, and the result is always satisfactory in the crop. Last year our onion crop showed unmistakable signs of the maggot; I immediately had the piece dressed with soot. Heavy rains set in just after, and soon the onions were on their legs and the maggets gone. The rain water from off the roof of attain the higher degrees of prodigality in the kitchen runs into a tank, and is heavily charged with soot. This is handy to the which the seed has been taken. water and syringed on the plants has been flower garden, and we find it capital for watering flower beds in summer. The park, one autumn, had a lot of what country people here call "old toar"-wby I know not, but it means a lot of old, coarse grass, and I ordered on it a good find however that sponge or cloth saturated dressing of soot in the spring, and it soon gave place to fine young, fresh grass, and ever since the deer and highland cattle may be found at pasture on this brow.

"While I am on this subject of home-

made manures, allow me to mention a few others, and the next shall be ashes, and more especially wood ashes. This is invaluable in a garden, if kept dry till used. We all know what a terrible plague "the club" is among the Brassica tribe. Well, covered with ashes, and at planting time a hole, with a large dibbler, is made in the ground and filled with the ashes, inserting the plant into this, I have never known the club to trouble one, and it is the best thing to dress lawns and meadow lands, encouraging the best grasses and clovers. In a woody country, like this, there is plenty of charcoal dust at the bottom of the heap. This is most useful for potting or fruit tree border making. Some say it makes grapes extra dark in color; this I cannot positively be sure of, although I rather side with the belief. Lime is not nearly enough used in gardens. Every bit of groun I should, in my opinion, be limed once in five years. It kills slugs and insects, and lichen on trees, and acts chemically on the ground, and is often better than manure for certain crops. I remember once seeing ground dressed in the gray lime, produce barley fifty-seven pounds per bushel. Horse-hoof parings make a most excellent manure for potting pines, vines, pelargoniums, etc., and one can easily make arrangements with the nearest blacksmith to save them. When one reads of horn shavings being run after, I often think there are as good at the village forge. Bones are most valuable in a garden; they open and are invaluable in vine border making. The champion bunch of grapes shown at Edinburg some years ago, weigh-A. B. Allen, in the N. Y. Tribune, thus ing over twenty-five pounds, did the clever should also be known that there were heaps of bones in the border. A gardener whom is one of the earliest, and I am confident if I had got a good situation for, took it into farmers knew how hardy, thrifty and his head to send me a couple of geese at Christmas time. The geese were eaten, no matter when or where, but the bones were saved; these, with some others, were put into the bottom of two vases on the terrace wall, two good plants of Tom Thumb

> So much for bones, and plenty of water.' A New Enemy to the Celery.

pelargonium were planted in them, and a

The Germantown Telegraph gives the following description of a worm which has attacked the celery crop of that vicinity, and believes it identical with the corn worm (Heliothis armiger) which is ravag ing Western corn fields. No remedy ha as yet been found for its depredations:

"For the first time noticed in this sec tion the growing celery-plant is being attacked and seriously injured by a rathe singular-looking worm, belonging to the 'measuring' family. It is of a greenish color, hairless, ranging from a half inch to over an inch and a half in length. When it reaches its greatest length it is almost transparent. It is a ravenous devourer; and, while it apparently prefers the celery, it is not particular in its diet, and will attack even the leaf of the ruta-baga. In some celery-beds it appears in thousands and eats into the stem to such an extent as it is believed will utterly destroy the plant for culinary purposes. We have a few upon our premises, but so far they have not multiplied numerously enough to do any damage. Doubtless the extraordinary drought has had much to do with causing it to seek other than its accustomed pa:

turage." THE Ionia Sentinel, in a recent issue, bo: • testimony to the value of the Concord as a market variety and for popular consumpmonth old I cut off one-half of these, and tion, in the following terms. "The only fruit with which the market is well supplicord; every other variety has failed. The ed to grow prodigious, both in appetite and side and a bright pink on the other-very it, while it fairly revels in drought. numbers. There are two reasons why the pretty to look at. This flesh is white, Nothing is handsomer than a big bunch of

ripening. The Doyenne d'Ete comes in selling freely at from three to five cents a

IT yearly takes 200,000 acres of forest to supply cross-ties for the railroads of the United States. It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand, for which on an average the contractors get 35 cents-apiece, making in the aggregate \$5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. The average of a good are frequently little valued as manures, but piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and 12 ties to the tree. White or burn by the gardener at Eridge Castle, Scotland: oak is considered the best timber for the "I have long had great faith in soot as a purpose, although cherry, maple, ash, and manure, and have bad a covered box even locust have been used. The busi ness gives employment to an army of sweep puts all the soot from the chimneys choppers, who are paid ten cents apicce for each tie. A single man has been known to get out thirty-five ties in a day, vet the average is only ten, while an expert will probably get out twenty.

PEACH pits are best planted now while it down" for the crop; this really means they are fresh. They may be planted in rows in good mellow soil about a foot apart, and the soil covered with coarse litter. This should be removed in the Spring; the young trees can be tran-planted with a garden trowel without disturbing them when a month old. Some kinds of peaches reproduce themselves true from seed, but it is quite probable that some good kinds may be procured, although they may vary from the parent kind from

PRUNE culture is a great success in the uplands of California. Nothing can exceed this fruit in weight and production. In Petaluma every branch is loaded, and every prune sound. The pits are extracted by machinery and used for fuel. So rich and juicy are the California prunes as to drive the German prunes from the market whenever placed in competition. Each tree bears about 100 lbs of prunes, worth 14 cents per pound at wholesale. One hundred trees are planted to the acre, and the entire cost to pit them for the market is five cents per pound.

WINE growing is being successfully pursued in Virginia, and is rapidly assuming larger dimensions. It was first in troduced by Germans, but others are now taking a hand in it. One firm, with 37 acres of land, has produced 3,500 gallons of wine in a season. It is reported that the yield of two counties this year will be 50,000 to 60,000 gallons.

COCOANUT growing is becoming an im portant industry in Florida. Charles Maloney has a plantation of several thousand trees on Stock Island; J. V. Harris of Key West, has about 7,000 tree; E. O. Lock about 10,000; and Lieutenant-Governor Bethel is having an extensive gro ve of cocoanut trees planted.

Horticultural Notes.

COAL ashes at the rate of about 25 bushels per acre are now asserted to be a perfect specific for the onion maggot, and as they are easily procured and applied, a trial at leas could be given at very small expense.

An Indiana farmer contends that the excellence and healthy condition of his orchard may be ascribed in a large measure to the fact that the heads of the trees are very low and very thick in the top. The branches meet and interlace, the trees being but thirty decompose but slowly, keep the ground feet apart, and therefore the sun's rays rarely strike the bodies of the trees or the ground near them, and the wind has but little effect on them. on them.

> MR. NELSON RITTER, Syracuse, N. Y., has had admirable success with packing grapes in single layers, in small, shallow boxes about two inches in depth, with sliding covers. When he packs fruit two layers deep he places paper between the layers, the same as advised by Mr. Husmann. Mr. Ritter has found the Isabella, Catawba, and Clinton to be the best keepers, while Salem and Diana have proven

Ax excellent compost for putting around the roots of newly planted fruit trees may be made as follows: Two loads of swamp muck, the end of September they measured one load of rotten stable manure, one barrel seventeen feet six inches in circumference. of fine bone dust, one barrel of air-slaked lime, and a barrel of wood ashes. These may be well mixed in a heap and covered with few inches of earth, and after two weeks turned over and thoroughly mixed, and more earth may be added if thought too rich. This will make a good supply for one hundred

> THE California papers, speaking of the possibility of shipping fruit to New York, say the net profits upon a car of peaches, holding 400 crates, is \$600, when they arrive in good condition, the cost of the fruit being \$600. freight, \$1,100, allowing \$100 for spoiled fruit. Peaches will sell readily at \$6 per crate. All the plums now in market are from California, nd nine-tenths of the pears. The business of sending California plums and pears to London is growing rapidly, there being but little danger of spoiling in transit. A box of pears is worth \$6 in London. Though the fruit is only 50 cents a box, our merchants do not send the fruit to England, but sell to English shippers in need of freight for the

At a ranche where grapes are grown for as follows: Around a long, narrow table some 15 Mongolians are seated, busily engaged cut. ting the poor and withered grapes from each bunch. The fruit is then handed to the packers, several in number, who place them in small boxes, four of which fill a crate. Each box is made to hold one bunch of grapes and each bunch will average in weight five pounds. The grapes sent East are a beautiful variety of the white grape, known as the Tokay var lety. They are large and firm and possess a delicious flavor. As the flesh is hard and are successfully shipped East, as fast freight, if properly packed. The crates and boxes are made especially for long distance shipping purposes and possess many ingenious features. To ship grapes East by fast freight from Sacramento to Chicago costs nearly \$1,-000 per car, yet in spite of this enormous ex pense, added to the cost of raising, ricking and packing the fruit, the venture is found to be exceedingly profitable. During the busy season Mr. Blowers ships East on an average

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We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warerooms with the We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warerooms with the largest and most varied and best made stock of Furniture ever displayed in the State. You can make your selections in furnishing your hotel, house, room, or office from 100 parlor suits in all materials of coverings, \$30 a suite; 200 bedroom suits, each suite with three pieces, from \$20 a suite, 300 wood and marble top center tables from \$5; sideboards from \$15; book cases from \$18; bureaus from \$5.75; washstands from \$150; stands from \$1.25; spring beds from \$160; mattresses from \$150; pillows, 616, \$150; each; lounges from \$5; looking glasses from 25c; cane, wood and rattan rockers and chairs at factory prices; 75 cottage painted suites from \$25 a suite, all colors.

We can give you a ledstead, bureau, washstand, stand, cane rocker, 2 cane chairs, one spring bed, 1 mattress, 2 feather pillows and comforters for \$20, and can furnish a house of 5 rooms for \$50. We make no charges for packing or delivering goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on

goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on a purchase, of \$25, besides selecting from the largest stock in the State. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be convinced we were never undersoid and don't ever intend to be.

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It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained.
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They are the STANDARD for Quality.
Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation.

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verland train. The waste grapes are sold to overland train. The waste grapes are sold to the winery at this place, where they are util-ized in making vinegar. Altogether the enter-prise is a very extensive one. A large num-ber of hands are employed, and a great deal of money is brought into this country from

Apiarian.

Bee-Keepers' Convention. The Western Michigan Bee-keepers' As-

ociation will meet at Berlin, Ottawa county, Mich., Thursday, Oct. 27th, 1881; in Huntley's hall, at 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are cordially invited to participate.

WM. M. S. DODGE, Sec'y., Coopersville, Ottawa Co, Mich

Prevent Dysentery. The British Bee Journal says: "This is

the winter scourge of dilatory bee keepers and those who will not adopt the advanced principles that experience has proved to be sound and correct. Dryness of the hive is of the first importance during the winter. When breeding is going on, a moist atmosphere is essential, but in winter moisture condenses on the combs, and on the parts of the hive farthest from the bees it thins the unsealed honey and causes it to ferment, and such food being taken by the bees ferments in their bodies, causing abdominal distension and dysentery, which, from our experience, generally develops into foul brood. To prevent this calamity. all stocks that require feeding should be fed sufficiently early to enable the bees to evaporate the superfluous watery particles from the food they have put in their cells, and to seal it over that it may not be influenced by the hive's atmosphere. The frames should be covered with porous material, the quitt or chaff-cushions being all that is necessary. They should lie within an inch of the tops of the frames, leaving only space enough for the bees to pass over the top bars from one comb to anpermit the passage of the vapors generated by the bees. They should be covered by a waterproof roof, yet the free passage of air should be permitted between it and the top of the packing, that the vapors from the bees may be carried away. The chief present duty, however, is to feed the bees that are needy in such a way that they can seal over the food before the cold

WHEN bees go into winter quarters and remain quiet they are safe, but should exigencies arise and cause activity, its wearing effect soon becomes apparent in the diminished population. With old and worn bees this diminution is rapid and stocks dwindle until they are comparative ly useless; with young ones the winter vicissitudes will be better resisted, and it is therefore evident that to be prepared for safe wintering the hive should contain a large proportion of young unworn bees; and to bring about this desirable condition the income of food should be prolonged artificially, or in other words, as soon as the harvest fails bees should be fed that they may be induced to keep up the breeding propensity in the queen to as late a period as is consistent with safety to the brood.

weather sets in."

THE British Bee Journal makes mention of several cases where bees have been stricken with paralysis in the wings, and fears are entertained of the hives to which they belong being badly decimated, as hundreds were lying about the apiary, rencauses to which bees are subject or die from are apparent. The bees come out to take their flight, and fall to the ground, and are unable to rise again. The evil appears to be the worst in the morning after a previous day's confinement at home through wet or cold weather.

Secured. Also Bounty, Back-pay, Increase of Pensions, New and Honorable Discharges, Patents & Thousands entitled. New Laws. Now is the time to not clay! Soldiers, Widows, Children, Parents, Brothers and Sisters entitled. Have your claim into sectigated. Apply a tonce. Send two stamps for blanks and instructions, complete, to—
JENKINS A. FITZGERALD, U. S. CLAIM ANT PATENT ATTORNEY, P. O. Box 524, Washington, D. C. dering it impossible to walk about without raisins, and for shipment East, the process is from are apparent. The bees come out through wet or cold weather.

A NEW industry for city people is keeping bees on the house tops. An enterprising New York man has a bee farm on the top of his residence, within a few rods of the postoffice, and, though the bees have comparatively dry, they will keep well and to fly to Central Park to get at their blossoms, they come straight to their hives, and know the spot these stand on. It is said that the bees are not disturbed by the street noises, and pay strict attention to their business.

THE Italian bee was first imported into America in September, 1859, and ever since importation and home breeding of queens has been constantly gaining, until nearly a car load of fruit a day. The grapes are transported to Chicago without delay, the cars as far as Omaha are attached to regular field by introducing other races of bees.

A GENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest demand, and importers are opening a new demand. are transported to Chicago without delay, the demand, and importers are opening a new



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Is a Positive Cure for all those Painful Complaints and Weakness secommon to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Com It will cure entirely the worst form of remais course plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulcera-tion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

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at early stage of development. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. If removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi-

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"Foe and Grace,"

says that dyspepsia is a great Foe to Grace. It darkens the sky and breaks the hopes of many christians. They think the trouble is in their hearts when it is in their stomachs. Thus the stomach influences the feelings to such a degree that it should be more carefully looked after and regulated with the never failing Simmons Liver Regulator, the constant use of which will so improve the feelings as to make the heart happy and the spirits light. It is a well-known fact that food, ill digested, but imperfectly nourishes the system, as it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Sufferers with dyspepsia, whose circulation is impoverished and nerves weakened, experience a rapid and decided improvement in their physical and mental condition by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator Try it and you will be astonished at the good result. Buy only the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Red Z, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

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Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows: Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 a.s. 1:30 r. s., Chicago Express...... 9:20 a. s., 7:10 z. ss.

The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 P. M. and the 9:30 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

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Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time. BUFFALO TRAINS.

Grosse Isle Accommodat'n, 45:00 p. m, 49:00 a. m, All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse_Isle and Amherstburg.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there to New York and Boston.

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W. H. HURLBURT,
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DETROIT, May 22, 1881.

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Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp . *10:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp †3:30 a m
*11:15 p m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

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DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUKEE RAILWAY.

October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depor

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:
Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:80 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Oar attached.
Prains Arrive—

and Grand Haven. Steeping Trains Arrivo— Through Mail, 5:20 p. M. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. M. Night Express, 10:30 p. M. Holly Express, 8:00 A. M. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

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Commencing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains iil leave as follows: :50 A. M. – Fort Wayne Accomodation, arriving at Horton 618; Hanover 625; Mosherville 636; Jonesville 6.50, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations

at Horton 618; Hanover 625: Mosherville 636; Jonesville 6.50, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations east and train west arriving at Coldwater 10.

40; Bankers 7.05, connecting with D. H. & S. W. R. R. for Hillsdale 8.10 and points east; Reading 7.15; Fremont 7.42; Angola 7.58; Pleasant Lake 8.07; Waterloo 8.35, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore Air Line; Auburn 8.52; Auburn Junction 9.00, connecting for points out west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10.20, and making close connections for Muncie 1.45 p m; Cincinnati 6.45 p m; Indianapolis 6.00 p m; Cincinnati 6.45 p m; Indianapolis 6.00 p m; Louisville 10.10 p m; also with trains east and west on Wabash & P. F. W. & C. R's 12.00 P. M.—Fast Express, arriving at Horton at 12.7; Hanover 12.33; Jonesville 12.55 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 3.08; Hadson 3.40; Quincy 1.58; Coldwater 2.10; Sturgis 2.50; Elkhart3.55 and Chicago 8.00 p m; Bankers 1.13, connection for Hillsdale 2.33 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. Reading 1.28; Montgomery 1.43; Fremor 2.03; Waterloo 2.52; Auburn Junction 3.03, close connection with Eel River R. R., arriving at Logansport at 6.25 and Lafayette 8.10 p m; also with B. & O. R. R. for all points east; arrive at Fort Wayne at 4.20 p m. connecting for Muncie 9.00 p m; Indianapolis 10.50 p m; Cincinnati 1.45 p m; Louisville 7.15 a m; and St Louis 8.50 a m; also with trains east and west on P. F. W& C. R. R. for New York, Washington and all points east.

4.40 P. M.—Accommodation arrives at Horton 0.00; Hanover 7.38; Mosherville 8.02; Jonesville 8.28; connects for Coldwater 11.55 p m and stations west on Lake Shore Road; Bankers 8.55; Reading 9.20; Montgomery 9.45; Premont 10.13, Angola 10.40; Pleasant Lake 10.55; Waterloo 11.30, close connections with Lake Shore train for east, arriving at Toledo 2.30 a m Anburn Junction 12 10, arrives at Fort Wayne 1.30 a m, connecting with early morning traine east, west and south.

Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.20 a m, 3.40 and 9.28

days.

M. D. WOODFORD. Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt General Superintendent.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-WESTERN BAILROAD

To take effect May 23, 1881. TRAINS WESTWRRD.

Ev'g Exp.

5.55 F. M.

Ypstianti 7.15 F. M.

Saline 7.43 "

Bridgewater 7.08 "

Manchester 8.17 "

Brooklyn 9,47 "

Hillsdale 9,52 "

Hillsdale 9,52 " Accom. 7.00 A.M 8.30 A.M 9.00 ** 9.17 9.35 ** 10.08 ** 11.00 *. 11.90 **

| Detroit Exp. Accors, | A

Sundays. WM. F. PARKER, Supt., Ypsilanti, Mic

BY AGENTS, FARMERS & OTHERS selling our STOVE PIPE SHELF. On agent cleared \$76 first week; another \$87

day of September, A. D. PETER DUFLO, Mortgagee.

MICHIGANFARMER

State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 149,758 bu, while the shipments were 122,853 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 8 was 20,169,847 bu. against 14,494,352 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows an increase in the amount in sight the previous week of 675,495 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1,589,-768 by against 1 511.250 by the previous week, and 3,403,362 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,462,454 bu, against 1,297,386 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 15,965,031 bu, against 29,205,834 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 918,765 bu., against 447,005 bu at the corresponding date in 1880.

The wheat market has been in rather a the close of which, day No. 1 white had fore the next crop can be secured. got down to \$1 36, a drop of 91c from the highest point reached this season, and No. 2 white to \$1 341. No. 2 red was steadier, and did not get below \$1 41. On Friday Chicago was started upward, and our market quickly followed, but buyers had got scared so badly that any sensational rumor would cause a break, and while an advance were favorable, and although rates did not advance there was more strength shown by sellers. Trading was quite active, buyers taking hold freely. Later, prices were pushed up, but could not be maintained, and at the close were about half a cent lower than on Friday. No. 1 white closed at \$1 38\$, No. 2 do at \$1 36, and No. 2 red at \$1 42.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 1 to October 17:

	Concione was				
		White	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 2.
Oct	. 1	0 00	1 4336	1 40%	1 4856
66	3	0 00	1 4514	1 42	1 49
66	4	0 00	1 4334	1 41	1 4816
66	5	0 00	1 43	1 4616	1 4716
4.6	6	0 00	1 4316	1 4114	1 4814
46	7	0 00	1 41	1 3934	1 47
6.4	8	0 00	1 40	1 37	1 45
66	10	0 00	1 411/4	1 381/9	1 4616
46	11	0 00	1 39	0 00	1 44
	12	0 00	1 38	1 36	1 42
66	10	0 00	1 36	1 341/4	1 41
4.	AT	0 00	1 38	******	1 42
66	AU		1 3834	1 36	1 42
66	17	0 00	1 38%	1 361/2	1 42

While the market has been on the down grade, business was very active, and speculative dealings were the largest for any week this season, footing 3,269,000 bu., and the sales of spot were 325 carloads.

Futures, which occupied most of the attention of operators, have declined in about the same ratio as spot wheat.

The following statement shows the prices of futures on yesterday, as compared with those of one week previous: Oct. 10. Oct. 17 1 45 1 397 1 47% 1 427

 December
 1 47%

 January
 1 49

 February
 1 52%

 There is not much to be said respecting the wheat market at present. It is suffer ing from a combination of unfortunate circumstances, and is depressed in consequence. But each day brings more positive assurance that when once present accumulations are cleared off, and trade is no longer obstructed by the effort of cliques to raise or depress prices, values will range higher. The reports from Europe nearly invariably show that the harvests there have been very disappointing, and that the wants of Great Britain and the Continent will be in excess of last year, while the United States and Russia are really the only countries that will have a surplus of any amount. The position of wheat from the present outlook is strong, and we look for a reaction from the present depression before long. A recent report

from the Northwest says: "The late harvest and the slovenly methods of farming in the newer part of the wheat area make the crop in Minnesota, Dakota, northwestern Wisconsin and northern Iowa peculiarly susceptible to injury from excessive moisture. ng has been almost entirely prevented in many counties, and the exposed grain has suffered to an extent incalculable with present data, but certainly very serious. is useless to talk of percentages till the grain is threshed, and that will not be until next spring, but to say that the rains will entail a loss of millions of dollars upon the State in the diminution of the export the state in the diminution of the export surplus and the deterioration of the quan-tity of all the grain marketed within bounds. The effect of this will be proba-bly to destroy the advantage of Minnesota stock. over the other wheat-growing States this year, and increase her insignificant deficit of 15 per cent to something nearer the greater deficiencies in Ohio and Illinois."

The following table will show the price of wheat and fleur in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those

of one week previous:

CORN AND OATS

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 9,638 bu, and the shipments bu, against 19,934,220 bu at the same date past eight weeks were 7,706,263 bu., against 15,670,854 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. The market for corn is in about the same position as week ago. Prices are about the same and trade is very quiet. Since the sudden de-60 3-4c per bu, November at 614c, and Delson. cember at 631 to 631c per bu. The Times of that city says:

"Complete telegraphic reports from the great corn belt in the Northwest show the crop to be in a very unsatisfactory condi-tion. With due allowance for exceptional localities, the stocks of old corn in the State Journal of Agriculture. hands of farmers and local shippers in this State, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska are unusually light, being in many places only one half, and in some but one fifth or less of the amount ordinarily held at this season. Almost everywhere the corn crop shows a substantial falling off as compared with last year. A shortage as compared with last year of 30 or 40 per cent. is reported from a long list of representative points, and while few report corn in good average or even something more than over the average, other reports show a reduction of two-thirds or three quarters in the crop. * * * * * * * In a few places the recent rains benefited corn,

but for the most part these are localities where a few weeks ago the prospect was particularly bad. Several dispatches say hat rain improved the corn, but they go on to show that in spite of the improve ment the crop is short as compared with that of 1880 20 or 30 per cent. For the most part the rain has done damage rather than good. It came too late to repair the wrought by the dry weather, and when it came there was too much of it. Corn is sprouting in many places as a result of it. In the central part of this State rans have seriously injured the corn crop. Reports from Kansas and Nebraska are generally better than those from this State and Iowa, though some of the reports from Kansas are particularly bad."

It is evident from the large stocks of corn nowheld at the principal distributing points that farmers have preferred selling their corn at 70c rather than feeding it, and the demoralized condition the past week, and result will be seen in the diminished hog prices declined rapidly up to Thursday, at | crop and a short supply of this grain be-

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 26,744 bu, and the shipments were 4,528 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Oct. 8 was 5,759,915 bu, against 3,447,208 bu, at have not met with much of a response." the corresponding date last year. Oats have maintained their position better than cither corn or wheat, and though the marwas noted the market remained weak and I ket is not as strong as two weeks ago, the unsettled. On Saturday Chicago advices [decline has been slight. No. 1 white are now quoted at 47 to 471c, No. 2 white at 46c, and No. 1 mixed at 451 to 451c. In Chicago a slight decline is noted since our last report, and No. 1 mixed is quoted there at 43 3-4c per bu., against 44c one week ago.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are very firm at the recent advance in prices, and though dealers quote 20 to 25c per lb. for good to choice State, there are plenty of brewers who will pay conare plenty of brewers who will pay considerably over these figures for an article to 12½c per lb, choice partskim Chedder at 12 at current rates, they are in no hnrry to force wools at less than market quotations. nat will meet their views. As high as 28c per lb has been paid, and we see no reason to expect lower prices than now rule. Michigan brewers depend upon the New York market for a good deal of their hops, and prices there, influenced by a strong export demand and a very general suspicion that hops are going to be scarce, are higher than here. Brewers are securing all the good hops possible at present prices, and evideatly do not look for lower rates. In the New York market there is a very strong tone, and dealers hold their stocks with much firmness. It is rather singular to see Emmet Wells, in his last circular "bearing" the market, while the paper, is quoting prices higher than Mr. Wells, and announcing a very strong mar-

ket. The circular says: "The feeling as to values is hardly as firm as it was a week ago; the same will apply to the interior markets. The hops now being sent abroad comprise mostly early purchases at prices under 25c. Ex-porters do not feel inclined to buy freely at last week's advance until they h corresponding improvement in the London market. Mail advices received from this week fully confirm late reports of the short yield; the duty still being placed at £200,000, making a shortage of something like 160,000 bales. It is the opinion of many that but a small proportion of this large deficiency can be made up by shipments from America, especially should large deficiency can be made up by ship-ments from America, especially should our brewers use the usual amount of hops.
England must therefore, fall back upon her stock of olds, and look to the Continent for any deficiency that cannot be made up from this side. Taking a conservative view of the situation, we do not see why there should be any decline from presen values, nor is there any plausible reason why prices should go higher."

Prices in the circular are quoted at 28 to 30c per lb for choice New York hops of this season's growth. Now, here is what

the Commercial Bulletin says: "There were no new features in the mar ket here, while the accounts from the interior were of about the same tenor as thos received for some time back. Except in some few instances where dealers have less than they can well handle, the maintenance of present prices is considered un-questionable, while more than a few who are on the safe side claim that there is It nothing to prevent a further rise between about the best open bids made for choice

> The paper quotes choice New York hops at 30 to 32c per lb. Quotations on Saturday in that market were as follows:

If 35c is not paid for choice hops in that

market before the holidays we shall be much mistaken. Barley was received here the past week

to the amount of 9,394 bu, and the ship- ber 22d, when the quantity to offer will be 23/3d | ments were 7,013 bu. The visible supply | under 100,000 bales, including 20,000 bales

of this grain in the country Oct. 8 was of new clip. The Boston Commercial Bul-1,922,309 bu. against 2,177,379 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. The market has been weak, owing to the general dewere 550 bu. The visible supply in the cline in grain and a consequent feeling country on Oct. 8 amounted to 28,120,876 among buyers that prices of barley may go lower also. During the week the range last year. The exports for Europe for the of prices has been from \$2 to \$2 25 per cental, and it takes an extra sample to bring the latter figure. It may be that prices will decline still further for the moment, but the position of this grain is a strong one, and a decline will surely be followed by a reaction later on. In Chicacline dealers are evidently afraid to rely go the market is lower than a week ago, upon the market, and there is an unsettled No. 2 spot being quoted at \$105, and for feeling in all the markets in the country as November delivery at \$1 061 per bu. In to what the future of corn will be. In Cincinnati quotations are \$1 15 per bu for Chicago at the close of the week there was No. 2 spring. The Canadian crop is said a slight recovery in prices, and spot sold at to be an exceptionally fine one this sea-

DATRY PRODUCTS.

Butter was received here the past week to the amount of 20,471 lbs., against 42,696 the previous week, and the shipments were 14,135 lbs. The amount of really good butter coming forward is very light, and such stock is in demand at 27 to 28c per lb. But the market at present is overstocked with low and medium grade butter, for which it is difficult to find an outlet. The bulk of the stock coming forward sells at 25 to 26c per lb. It is a fact, however, that the consumer cannot secure a pound of anything deserving the name of butter at less than 30 to 35c per lb. from the retailer. This is so high as to reduce consumption, and directly interferes with the business of the producer. In the interior of the State it is a good sample of butter that brings over 20c per lb. In Chicago choice creamery is quoted at 33 to 35c. per lb; fair to good do at 30 to 32c; choice dairy at 27 to 30c; and fair to good dairy at 22 to 26c. In New York choice State creamery is quoted at 37c per lb., and fair to good at 32 to 36c. The N. Y. Bulletin, in its review of the

market, says: "The demand has been moderate, and taken altogether the market lacked tone. Here and there a fancy selection made to meet some special order could be heard of as selling at an extreme rate, but buyers as a rule were moving in a cautions hand-tomouth manner, and there appears to be stock enough of all kinds to go around. Quotations for State dairy and for most creamery stock remain much the same as before, but, to move invoices, holders admit that they would have to submit to some shading. On the accumulation of further advance in prices. We do not Western factory butter holders seem to be getting nervous. Weather has been colder and better adapted for shipments, and the season is getting along pretty rapidly, but still exporters remain indifferent, and some feelers recently thrown out to test the probability of making sales at a conce

Quotations for Western in that market

are as follows: Western imitation creamery.

Cheese was received here the past week to the amount of 5,720 lbs., and the shipments were only 227 lbs. The market has been dull and uninteresting, and though nominally prices are unchanged there is a weaker feeling in the trade. The foreign demand is light, and the English markets are dull and lower. Quotations in this market are 14 to 141c for best makes of full cream stock. In Chicago the market is lower and full creams quoted there at 12 114 to 118c, and common to good part

skims at 8 to 10c. In New York the market is dull, with prices the same as a week ago. The continued warm weather and rains have caused a splendid growth of feed, and this, coupled with a slackening up in the demand for export, has made a flat and uninteresting market. In Utica and Little Falls stock is held relatively higher and firmer than in the New York market. Quotations in that market are 121 to 13c for choice State factory, 11 to 11½c prime do, and 10½ to 10%c for fair to good do. Prime Wisconsin is quoted at 11 to 12c; fine Ohio Chedder at 111c, and best Ohio flats at 12 to 121c. Commercial Bulletin, a very conservative The Liverpool market is reported dull at 58s., a decline of 2s. since our last report.

The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, in its review of the market on Saturday, says: "Shippers with orders for the best were during the early week, bidding about 121 to 125c for what really amounted to only sample lots; while those without orders, sample lots; while those without orders, and this appeared to be the majority, generally refused to name a price at all, though contending that on the cable quotations 11 to 11½c was really the best figure at which they could see their way clear, and hot weather and "off" quality of any kind must have a much lower line of cost. With the future, this report has nothing to do, but it is only fair to the interest oppos ing the prevailing appearance of weakness and uncertainty to state that they still claim to pin their faith upon a short crop, the pluck and determination among producers in holding back and an increased house consumption. During yesterday and to-day such lots of fancy as come in have been placed at 13c down to 12½c, but as the quantity was small they went principally on orders and it is doubtful if a muci larger quantity could have secured custom

WOOL.

The eastern markets bave shown holders of desirable lots of wool, while future of the market. In Boston there was a moderate demand at full prices, business being curtailed considerably by by manufacturers. The sales in that market for the week foot up 1,724,223 lbs., of which 1,533,233 lbs were domestic and 191,000 lbs. foreign. The importations of he only had the opportunity. wool are very light, and confined nearly entirely to carpet wools, a grade not pro duced here. This shows that domestic wools are cheaper than the foreign article of equal quality. This fact is so well understood that sellers are inclined to advance their pretensions, and only await a favorable opportunity to do so. English advices report all grades of wool very firm, and good merino wools exceedingly scarce. The next series of auction sales of Austra lian wool in Liverpool will open Novem-

letin says:

"Our classified report of sales indicate the prices which have been paid for the various grades of wool in Boston the past week. It will be seen that some sales of fine delaine and fine combing have been made at 50c per lb, which is, however, an extreme figure. A sale of 50,000 lbs. Michigan X at 42½c is reported exclusively by the Bulletin, and also represents an outside quotation; but it was very choice wool, and the buyer of it first took 10,000 lbs at the price named and then came back and obtained the other 40,000 lbs at the continue to rule comparatively lower than other grades, but there is no trade for thing but the best descriptions of them. All kinds of low wools, both fleece and pulled, are druggy. The sales of pulled wool this week have been confined mainly to the better grades of super and extra. I seems difficult for buyers in the country to understand how hard it is to sell low pulled wools in the market to day, and such grades are being bought in the West at prices 2 to 3c per lb above any that appear likely to be obtainable in this market at

The New York market is reported quiet out firm, which state, the Economist hints, s about to be followed by an active mar ket at a higher range of values. It says: "Much has been said and done to influence the markets the past six months, but the farmers have had the best of the ight right square along and beat purchas ers in almost all instances, so that many of them up to this time have realized little profits on their operations. Unfore-seen events have contributed to delay the upward incline until now. The way wool has been bought all through America this year was so uneven as to be fraught with danger. But the close of the London Colonial sales and the altered aspect of the English, French and German trade in goods tend to change the whole course of business from a dark to a bright picture.

The fact that farmers had the best of the fight is because they are beginning to learn that it pays to keep posted, and buyers can look for a further advance in this direction as time goes on. Journals like the MICHIGAN FARMER have saved the farmers thousands of dollars this season in keeping them informed in regard to the value of their products.

The position of wool at present is exceptionally strong. The woolen goods trade is active, and the wools in demand are just such as we grow in Michigan. Foreign markets are too high to allow of imports, and if American purchasers should make their appearance in any numbers abroad, that very fact would cause a grow all the wool needed by the mills of the country, and before the next clip can be secured manufacturers will either have to advance the price they are willing to pay for wool or shut down. With the scarcity of feed that prevails all over the West, no more sheep will be wintered than the owners think will return them a good profit, therefore, judging from the present outlook, the chances are very favorable for good prices for wool, next season as wel! as the remainder of this. The farmer with a good flock of sheep will lose nothing this year by giving them a little extra care and attention the coming winter.

Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, in their circular of Friday last say:

"This period of inactivity for a few weeks, is not all surprising, after the ex-cited market that prevailed last month, with its heavy transactions; and dealers do not express any anxiety on account thereof, feeling confident that the position of the market is a strong one, and with no prospect of replacing present assortments

"Telegraphic advices from Australia report the opening of the sales at Melbourne on the 12th instant as strong, with but litle wool as yet offering that is suitable for this market and prices on a basis of 42 to 13c delivery here, for wools that could not be laid down before March next. These ngures show no margin for importation, and without a further improvement here, it is not probable that any large line of oreign wool will be brought into competition with our domestic staple.

"The trade in woolens continues satisfactory, and many mills have so many contracts ahead, that they have had to de cline taking further orders. The mar-gın of profits may be small, but the nanufacturer is assured of a quick return on his goods, as promising a more healthy condition of the business than prevailed few years ago."

There are many districts in the United States well fitted for the growth of flax. The large export trade in American flaxseed which has set in within the past few weeks is worthy of attention, since it is an excellent illustration of the changing condition of our foreign trade. In 1875 there were mported into the United States 3,783,344 bushels of linseed, principally from Calcutta. The imports of such seed reached their height that year, and have since been steadily diminishing, owing to the increased cultivation of American seed and the con-sequent enhancement of the quantity of oil made therefrom. In 1880 the imports of Calcutta linseed had fallen to 1,464,195 bushels, and at the present time, only about 40,000 bushels are reported as being in transit for America, against average monthly deliveries of 300,000 bushels a few years ago. Having thus got possession of the greatest part of the domestic markets, the producers of American flaxseed, are now turning their attention to secure a

In the Hungarian Parliament, which was elected some weeks ago; there are twenty- length determined to use force to put an more confident tone the past week, and four journalists. Eight belong to the end to the agitation in Ireland, or at least Ministerialists, eleven to the Independent confine its action to a discussion of the they may not have advanced figures, are party, two to the Moderate Opposition, and points at issue. On Thursday Parnell, the certainly feeling more confidence in the two to the Nationalists, while one is in acknowledged leader of the land league, dependent. While differing so much in was arrested on a charge of inciting insurpolitical opinions they are all agreed upon rection, and lodged in Kilmainnam jail. one point-which is, that each one has the The whole affair was managed with the holders refusing to sell at prices offered best and only reliable method for regenerating the world. We have some 3,000 editors on this side of the water, and each of them is sure he can do the same thing if THE Senate convened in extra session on Monday last. Senator Bayard was elected

> Davis was nominated to succeed Bayard and elected. A few nominations were sent in by the President and confirmed, after which an adjournment was taken until after the Yorktown celebration.

SHORTHORNS AND HEREFORDS organ United Ireland, were also arrested. 000 worth of dried sweet corn has been pur-AT THE CHICAGO FAIR.

The triumph of the Shorthorns at the Chicago Fair over the Herefords has led Mr. Sotham, the self-constituted champion of the latter breed, to publish an article bitterly abusing the President of the Association, Mr. J. H. Sanders, editor of the Live Stock Journal, and ridiculing the judges who made the awards. As his communication has been read by some who may not have seen Mr. Sanders' reply, we copy it from the Turf, Field & Farm, to which paper it had been sent in answer to some reference by the editor to Mr. Sotham's communication. Mr. Sanders says:

"Your facetious editorial of two weeks ago, calling attention to a communication by Mr. W. H. Sotham, concerning the nanagement of the Chicago Fair, causes me to depart from my hitherto inflexible rule never to pay the least attention to anything the old gentleman might say or write about me. You are all wrong in saying that there for during my entire editorial career I have never mentioned his name or referred to him, directly or indirectly, more than once, and then in about two lines only, to explain to a correspondent my reason for explain to a correspondent my reason for refusing to publish a communication in which the old gentleman was unmercifully handled. Mr. Sotham was a man of no mean ability in his

day, although always quarrelsome and full of fight; and while I once admired him for some of his qualities, I steadfastly refused to admit into the columns of the ournal that was under my control any of his diatribes. This angered him, and for years past he has been filling his squirtgun with dirty water and firing away at me when he could find nothing else to do. suppose it has done the old man good and I am sure it has done me no harm. "His charges about the management of

the Chicago Fair are of a piece with his usual course. The fact is, the old man is too nearly both deaf and blind to be able to write correctly about what he thinks he sees or hears, even if he was devoid of prejudice, and on this account I will not ccuse him of wilful lying. But I will say that many of his statements of what he says he saw and heard at our fair are absolutely and unqualifiedly false. There was a superintendent of the horse department, Col. John H. Bacon, of Colorado Springs, and of the cattle department, Mr. Beattie, of Jerseyville, Ill., both of whom understood and did their duty, and did it impartially and well; certainly as satisfac torily as one usually sees on such occasions.
When all the animals shown are good, as was the case at our fair, those who own the beaten ones are apt to complain that the judges were incompetent or dishonest, but the complaints here were much fewer than one usually hears, and the judging gave general satisfaction. "The Professor" whom Mr. Sotham withers (?) with his sarcasm, is quite generally regarded as one of the most critical judges of cattle in the West—is infinitely better qualified to act upon such a committee than Mr. Sotham ever was, and, besides, he is always a gen-tleman, which Mr. Sotham sometimes forgets to be, and is as nearly absolutely unprejudiced as between the rival breeds as any well-informed person can well be—which no man could ever truthfully say of his critic.

"I knew very well from the outset that the eld man was bound to fight and abuse the management if the Herefords were beaten, and that on the other hand he would laud it to the skies if they were accessful, and I have not been disappoint ed in his course; but I feel sure that Mr. Culbertson, who was the Hereford exhibitor, will admit that an honest, earnest effort was made to secure an unbiased, intelligent no more idea than had you, Mr. Editor, of how he would vote until the award was made; I knew he was a critical judge and

on hand at the appointed hour. After the cattle were led out, I received a telegram from Mr. Funk stating that he could come, and a few moments later Mr. Jacob Strader came with a note from Mr. Adan saying that he was unavoidably detained and that he could heartly indorse Mr Strader to fill his place, and thereupon Mr. Strader to hit his place, and thereupon Mr. Strader was appointed. For the third judge, Mr. James L. Owen, a wealthy farmer of Mokena, Ill., one of the best general judges of farm stock in the State, and a man of unimpeachable integrity, was chosen by consent of both the Shorthorn and Hereford interests. As for Mr. Strader, he had previously been recommended to me in writing by Mr. Culbert son, the owner of the Herefords, so that I had the consent of the Hereford interest t two of the three judges.

"Mr. Sotham's statements about the draft horse show throughout are, if possible, more destitute of truth than are his cattle comments, and I will not waste words in replying to them. The character of the men who made the awards i proof against all the dirty water that the old man's little squirt-gun can discharge during the remainder of his natural life. They could not be used as tools by me or anybody else, neither could they be bull dozed into doing what their judgment did

rof approve by any management.
"I regret, Mr. Editor, that I have writ ten so much; your comments, and not Mr. Sotham's letter, have caused me to depart from my rule of letting the harmless old man amuse himself by firing away at me to his heart's content. I guess he means all right, and probably by the time you and I get beyond our fourscore years and receive as many hard knocks from the world as he has had, with sight and hearing as nearly gone as are his, we may not be able to get any nearer the truth than he has done in this instance. But, should that be foreign demand for their product, and have the case, it is to be hoped that editors in sold nearly, if not quite 1,000,000 bushels those days will have the good sense to of seed for shipment to Europe within the throw our distribes where they belong—in the waste-basket.'

THE Gladstone Administration have a greatest secrecy. Forster, the secretary for Ireland, quietly slipped over there from London, where a meeting of the cabine had been held, and the measure agreed upon, securing the services of some detectives, and Parnell was in jail before his followers could recover from their astonishment. At the same time bodies of sol-President pro tem., and then the credendiery appeared at different points, and the tials of the newly elected Senators having people realized that it would be useless to been received and they sworn in, Senator attempt a rescue. As soon as the arrest was known, meetings were held and the action of the government strongly denounced. On Saturday this was followed by the arrest of John Dillon, a member of Parliament, who was only released from prison a short time ago. The South Haven Pomological Society gained premiums to the amount of \$235 this James J. O'Kelly, member of parliament,

and Wm. O'Brien, editor of the land league

Arthur O'Connor, member of parliament, s said to have warrants out for his arrest

stationed at Dublin, and thirty thousand regulars, besides the constabulary, are now in Ireland. in Ireland.

The English Grain Markets.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday in its review of the English grain trade

"The week's weather has been favorable for sowing, which is progressing rapidly farmers on account of the difficulty of obtaining sound seed wheat prefer sowing old. Our waterlogged wheat sells chiefly for mixing with hard foreign, which is thereby enhanced in value. In London the sale of native has been weakening since Monday. Sales were difficult Friday at a reduction of two shillings. Supplies were large and the decline general. For foreign the demand was inanimate. Fri day prices declined one shilling and some times more. No. 1 red winter was held for 58 shillings, which was unobtainable. Australian was firm. Half the week's supply was American, which declined in Liverpool 1 to 2d yer cental. Flour was constantly cheaper. Foreign was in small supply, the rates therefore were unchanged. Barley for grinding continues de-Barley for grinding continues d

pressed, while fine samples realize high prices. It is evident that the level of values of malting barleys will have to be established on a foreign basis. Oats were depressed, prices unchanged. Foreign oats were dull; a small business was don Foreign at unchanged rates. In maize there was a very slow trade, and prices closed 6d cheaper everywhere."

Stock Notes.

MR. A. A. Wood of Saline, Washtenaw County, has sold to Mr. John Pacey of pipe. His recovery is doubtful. Dexter, fifteen of his choice Merino ewes. He has also sold to different parties eight He has also sold to different parties eight his pocket and while attempting to withdraw it, it was discharged, inflicting a wound says, is very good, all of the above sales which it is feared will prove fatal. says, is very good, all of the above sales having been made within four days. He has yet a large lot of first class rams, all registered animals, and a fine lot of registered ewes, which he is offering for sale. Mr. Wood is now at home, and will be pleased to show his stock to visitors or to answer inquiries by mail. WILLIAM BALL, of Hamburg, has sold to

L. W. & O. Barnes of Byron, Shiawassee Co., the finely-bred Young Phyllis bull Mazurka Lad 4th 33260, by Mazurka Duke 23994, out of Lotus by Twemlow 13060, Lotus by Muscatoon 7057, tracing to imported Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023). Also Rowena 10th, by Clark's Duke 6340,

out of Rowena 2nd, by Orphens Boy 3rd 6015, tracing imp. Pomona by Bedford Jr, (1701); and heifer calf by Lord Barrington 2nd 30115 out of Rowena 14th by Oxford Argyle 20534, tracing to imp. Pomona as

On Thursday, November 10th, a choice election of cattle from the well-known Bow Park berd of Shorthorns will be of fered at auction. The sale will be held at Glen Flora, near Waukegan, Ill., and the genial Col. J. W. Judy will preside on the occasion. The draft from the herd will consist of cows, heifers and bull calves. and comprises animals of the most fashionable strains of Bates blood. A number committee. "The Professor" was one of my original choices for this work, but I had of the cows and heifers to be sold are in calf to the pure Duchess bull Fourth Duke of Clarence (33597), the pure Oxford bulls I felt satisfied with him.

"The other two original selections were Mr. Benjamin Funk, of Bioomington, and Mr. John Adams, of the Chicago Stock Yards, and all had agreed positively to be on hand at the appointed hour.

"The other two original selections were Oxford 39th (38172), and Wild Eyes Duke Oxford 38th (38172), and Wild Eyes Duke Oxford 39th (38172), and Duke of Oxford 39th (38172), and for a catalogue, and if you want some well bred Shorthorns you will find some thing in it to suit you.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. There are two hundred ladies in attendance

Romeo Observer: The machinery of the heese factory here has been sold off.

Saginaw Courier: Two Herdic coaches have een received here, and are to be run regular-

It is stated that the average yield per acre of the Allegan County wheat fields was but nine bushels.

Col. F. M. Holloway has just been elected secretary of the Hillsdale Agricultural Society for the 26th time.

Mrs. Eliza Austin, wife of Mr. Andrew

Austin, of Gaines Station, died on the 11th Darwood's fruit evaporator at Metamora, burned on the 14th with its contents. The

oss will reach \$7,000.

Burglars operated at Clayton, Lenawee Co., on the night of the 13th, breaking open two safes, and securing \$400.

F. F. Hyatt, a well-known citizen of Flint, has been adjudged insane, and committed to the asylum at Pontiac.

The old Methodist Church at Union City has been converted into an opera house, with a seating capacity of 1,200.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph says there is a "forty" in the township of Pavilion which has \$479 in arrears of taxes due upon it. Battle Creek Journal: A wooden building ear the Stuart block was burned on the 12th.

loss about 2,000, fully covered by insurance. Parties who have put down drive wells in Berrien County have organized and propose to fight those who claim royalty "to the

Mason Democrat: More "slaughter of the nuoceuts," A little child of C. Holden's 'ell into a pail of boiling water, and was severely scalded.

Archie Hickox, a Kalkaska County boy, you the prize offered by the G. R. & I. rail-oad company for the best corn crop raised by a boy along that line. Jackson Citizen: A line of Herdic coacher is to be put in operation in this city as soon as the vehicles can be shipped. The coaches

Bay City Tribune: Dr. S. H. Hagadorn was seized by an epileptic fit while crossing Sagi-naw River in a skiff, fell overboard, and was Charlotte Republican: Beam & Mailhot's

will be six in number.

foundry and machine shops were burned on the 13th; the loss being about \$6,000, on which there is a partial insurance. Marine City Reporter: A barn containing

a large quantity of hay was set on fire and to tally consumed, the dock being also damaged last week. Loss about \$1,050. Howard City Record: Only one of the applicants for certificates in this (Montcalm) County, was found qualified by the school inspectors to obtain a first grade.

State papers say that Sojourner Truth is to be married to a Detroiter. Giddy young thing! She's only one hundred and odd! Why don't she give the older girls a chance?

The Monroe Commercial says that over \$12,-

Chesaning Argus: Murray and Russell, two of the Chesaning rioters, have been con-victed of murder in the second degree. The other participants have not yet been tried.

chased by the buyers from farmers in the vicinity. Nearly 4,000 bushels were dried.

Owosso Press: P. M. Rowell has sold his

The engineer at McGraw & Co's. mill at Bay City, was instantly killed on the 14th. He ordered the engine to be started while he was oiling it, and was caught in the machin-

James Thorn, brakeman on the D. G. H. & M. road, was instantly killed at Owosso on the 14th. His foot caught in the frog and the train backed over him before he could extract himself.

A jockey who was exercising a Saginaw A jockey who was exercising a Saginaw horse on the fair ground track at Fenton, on the 14th, was thrown with great force, and taken up insensible, in which state he has since remained.

At Vassar, on the 14th, J. W. Rhodes, while superintending the construction of a bridge on the P. H. & N. W. road, fell a distance of 16 feet, was taken up insensible and

died in an hour. Isaac Elmore, a farmer of Elba, Lapeer County, went out hunting, and it is supposed that in climbing a fence his gun was dis-charged, as he was found with the charge in his right temple.

Grand Rapids Democrat: A two weeks old babe was left on the counter of kimm's bakery one day last week. It is not known who deserted the child, and it has been sent to St. Mark's Home.

Saginaw Courier: Henry Massecher, employed on the F. & P. M. road, was arrested on the 12th for passing a counterfelt \$50 bill. He claims to have received the note from business man in Farwell.

The State Board of Health was in session at Lansing last week, and Dr. H. B. Baker chosen to attend the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Savannah, with

Holly Advertiser. A horse belonging to J. McMurry got his head between the wires of a barbed wire fence last week, and so fearfully lacerated his throat as to lay bare the wind-

A boy named Thebold shot himself at Plainwell on the 13th. He had the pistol in

Farmers' wives are being swindled by parties who offer to take the contents of their feather beds and pillows, and give them new feathers. The end is that the "new" feathers never come at all, or else are of inferio quality.

The lumbermen of Muskegon, to the number of over 2,000, have struck for fewer hours of work, and the mill-owners, refusing to comply with their demands, they parade the streets with music and flags, and literally "hold the fort." Pontiac Bill Poster: The surveyors employed in surveying a new line for a railroad between Pontiac and Jackson have been recall-

ed, and it is believed that the road bed between this place and South Lyon will be uti lized by the company. On the 13th the barn of Freeman Bray, of Okemos, was burned with all its contents, including five valuable horses, one a Clydesdale worth \$650; 70 tons of hay, and other property. The loss is about \$3,000, with an insurance of

two-thirds the amount. Ann Arbor Register: S. W. Dorr, of Man chester, exhibited at the Washtenaw County fair, seedling peaches which were picked Sept. 3d, and preserved in his refrigerator Sept. 3d, and preserved in his reirige until this time (first week in October). also showed other early fruits preserved in his

Tecumseh Herald: A barn belonging to J. S. Buttrick, of Franklin, was burned on the 13th, with 415 bushels of wheat, 15 tons of hay, a quantity of oats, potatoes, &c. It is supposed to have been the work of an ineendiary. The loss is \$1,830, with an insurance of but \$500.

The Manistique Pioneer says Schoolcraft County can beat the State on raising potatoes. Hiram Baker planted a piece of ground 33 feet square on his homesteed near Merwin Lake, from which he has just dug twenty oushels, and some weighed two pounds and

Albion Republican: H. C. Baker, of Sheri

Owosso Press: Mr. E. Reynolds, of Cale-donia, has left at our office some specimens of corn raised from seed which grew on tassels, producing a new variety, ears eight rowed, cob 11/2 luches long, covered with magnificent corn, and if the growth had not being cut short by the unfavorable season they would have grown longer.

Monte Clark, son of A. L. Clark, a farmer near Big Rapids, on going to the barn at midnight discovered a man about to leave with his father's horse and carriage. The boy secured a stick, and pointing it at the thief, ordered him to surrender, marched him to the house, where he roused his father and together they took their captive to the city, where he was put in jail. The thief, who gave his name as Weston, was well armed, and the boy deserves great credit for his bravery in capturing him.

General News.

Pink-eye is spreading in the West. Republicans carried Iowa on Tuesday last Majority about 50,000.

The cranberry crop in New Jersey has been seriously damaged by frost. Forty destitute Jewish refugees have arrived at Cincinnati from Russia. Thompson & Howard, carriage makers of Oshkosh, Wis., have failed for \$85,000.

The shortage in winter wheat in Illinois is now put at 50 per cent, and in corn at 39 per cent. Mexico has appointed a commission to pre-pare a basis for a commercial treaty with the United States.

Rain, snow and frost have almost wholly destroyed the wheat crop in a large portion of British Columbia.

Henry B. White, Secretary of the Boston hoe and Leather Insurance Company, is a iefaulter to the amount of \$15,000. The convicts in the Ohio penitentiary, by denying themselves the luxury of tobacco, sent \$100 to the Michigan fire sufferers.

The wreck of an unknown vessel came ashore between Milwaukee and Racine on Ishore between Milwaukee and Racine on Friday last, and it is feared all on board were

Baltimore & Ohio rallroad pays a semi-nucl dividend of five per cent on Novem-per 1st, and will add \$1,400,000 to its surplus Hanlan and Ross will row a match for \$2,000 a side and the championship of the world, on Creve Cour Lake, near St. Louis, Mo., shortly.

L. Rosenfield, traveling salesman for Rider & Co., Chicago jewelers, was last week robbed of nearly \$2,000 worth of samples near Centralia, Mo.

Fred. E. Sutton, confidential clerk of Stout Bros., a Newark leather firm, has been ar-rested for forgery and embezzlement to an unknown extent.

The Boston World's Fair Committee has reported in favor of holding a fair provided \$5,000,000 can be secured. Beacon park is offered free for the purpose.

President Arthur announces that he will not make any changes in any office unti-after the Yorktown celebration, contenting himself with filling vacancies. Total value of exports of breadstuffs for

nine months ending September 30 given at \$117,452,349, against \$209,204,277 for the corresponding months last year.

Chicago offers \$25,000 to have Foxhall and Iroquois, now in England, make their first appearance in that city. But it is not known whether the offer will be accepted.

A train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern road was thrown off by train wreckers on Wednesday last, and the engineer killed. Detectives are after the scamps.

A three days soldiers' reu Lafayette, Ind., last week. sham battle, in which 500 c part, and was witnessed by

OCTOBER 18, 1

On Tuesday night of last and track near Montpelier, seven feet. The passengers had to be transferred to the Foster was elected gover week by a plurality of about will stand 70 Republicans t and the Senate 22 Republic

Wm. L. Taylor and J. D. phreys County, Tenn., and N of Benton, arrested for mal coins. Detectives are after of the gang.

The revivalists Harrison geanahan, Bliss and Hammo n Chicago the coming winte e putting their work in just the most good. Hon. Levi Robbins died

Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Yand five months. His age is by the records of Standishfie he was born. He was the se children. Two men connected with a police, named Devereaux and a quarrel in the street in that

day last, and began shooting Devereaux was killed and He

George H. Bethard, who lawyer and a former memberegiment in the army, wo Washington Friday, for the Guiteau while the latter was in open court. The fund for the erection

to President Garfield has react amount is expected to reach which the city of Clevelar monument is to be erected, ntribute \$50,000. Rev. Dr. Thomas, who has of heresy by the Rock River Co M. E. Church, will appeal his dical Conference of that church in December next. to preach as usual. He says h

St. Julien and Trinket trotte over the Fleetwood track, at Saturday. St. Julien won in heats; time, 2:14½, 2:17½ a same horses will trot at Morris a purse of \$5,000. John Kelly of New York, sa not attend the Yorktown of which Secretary Blaine invited

he has too much business or after the scalps of those who k

the Albany convention.

The bay stallion Pilot Tem Sam Ecker, died yesterday of p Temple was 22 years old, sired out of Madain Temple dam of Pilot was at one time sold for public record was 2:241/2. Landenberger's mill, Philade on Wednesday last and about

were severely burned, or injur from windows. Two or three and several of the injured must ouildings about \$70,000; insura A National Distillers' Convo Chicago last week, and resolver per gallon is too high a tax spirts, and \$1.50 too high on in will ask Congress to reduce bot take a good deal of hard work

The Democrats of New You State Convention at Albany In after excluding John Kelley an had a very harmonious meeti platform was adopted, and went home with very sanguine

A case of wholesale poisonir from Hannibal, Mo. A family fall, consisting of father, mother and hired man, ate porridge female colored cook. Miss We the others are very sick. Arser in the porridge and the cook w A remarkable tragedy occurre County, Ind., last week. Basil and instantly killed a stock to John Arnold. The murderer w

three young men, who sho through the closed door of a h McLane was concealed and wor that he died. Last Thursday a storehouse s Pennsylvania oil region, and ce lbe of nitro-glycerine exploded, everything in the neighborhoc are missing, and a few pieces of some spots of blood is all that

It is thought they were stuff when it exploded. Gen. Jubal Early, of Shenai fame, known during the war s old man," created a sensation i Va., last week by denouncing Sei as a liar and coward. Mahone to of him. Those who met Maho

ring the war may not be posit not a liar, but we are certain the put him down as a coward. The wholesale provision firm ton Butcher's Sons, of Philade house was established 121 years ever since remained in the Butch unable to meet its liabilities. A estimate these will reach \$1,00 speculation in Chicago is said t at the bottom of the trouble.

a branch house in Chicago, and been obliged to suspend. A remarkably cool burglary w A remarkably cool burglary w.
last week at the residence of All
of Wayne, Dupage County, III.
ed by burglars early in the morn
ed and bound the entire househe
proceeded leisurely to work. It
of them in the party, one keep
the outside. The robbers see
money, and government bond
papers to the value of \$5,000.
nour's start before they were pay.

nour's start before they were pur far have escaped arrest. Foreign. The wheat crop of Algeria is a

The British steamer Corsica, fr 21 persons were drowned. Austro-Hungarian commission have decided to maintain the against importation of American

France has 17 new iron-clads a

France will, it is now admitted import 58,000,000 bushels of will probably be mostly taken United States. John Robertson, defaulting The Lake Shore and Michigan Sowayat Chicago, who took passage has been arrested in London, and for extradition for extradition.

France and England are acting in Egyptian affairs, and have Turkish government that they willook after affairs in that country, are disposed to kick at this arranit would not amount to much if the

A congress of French grape g held at Bordeaux last week measures to stop the ravages of a cra. There was no settled opinio was best to be done, but the majo favored the planting of American which to graft their own varietie

Police returns of agrarian outra murders, four attempts to murder vated assaults, 24 incendiary cacases of intimidation. besides num of Cattle maintaint. of cattle maining, injuries to pr One man in Kanturk was arrested needles into potatoes to be fed to (a boycotted farmer.

The French are having a bad ti Algeria. Their advance on Kirwa delayed by the failure of Ali Bey their railroad communication, and managed to burn two of the stail French in Tunis are mounting h guns, and preparing for an attactachment of of 5,000 French troof an ambuscade near Susa, and were to retreat after suffering severe lo

THE next issue of the FA contain the complete official pro-

of the State Agricultural Society

most good.

in open court.

contribute \$50,000.

a purse of \$5,000.

the Albany convention.

The fund for the erection of a monument

The Hulti table to President Garfield has reached \$9,142. The amount is expected to reach \$200,000, of which the city of Cleveland, where the monument is to be erected, is expected to

Rev. Dr. Thomss, who has been convicted of heresy by the Rock River Conference of the M. E. Church, will appeal his case to the judical Conference of that church, which meets

in December next. He says he will continue to preach as usual.

St. Julien and Trinket trotted a match race

over the Fleetwood track, at New York, on Saturday. St. Julien won in three straight heats; time, 2:14½, 2:17½ and 2:16. The same horses will trot at Morrisana, N. Y., for

The bay stallion Pilot Temple, owned by Sam Ecker, died yesterday of pink eye. Pilot Temple was 22 years old, sired by Pilot, Jr., out of Madain Temple dam of Flora Temple. Pilot was at one time sold for \$10,000. His public record was 2:24½.

Landenberger's mill, Philadelphia, burned

on Wednesday last and about 20 operatives were severely burned, or injured by leaping from windows. Two or three are missing, and several of the injured must die. Loss on buildings about \$70,000; insurance, \$50,000.

A National Distillers' Convention met in

A National Distillers' Convention met in Chicago last week, and resolved that 50 cents per gallon is too high a tax on domestic spirits, and \$1 50 too high on imported. They will ask Congress to reduce both, but it will take a good deal of hard work to get the reduction.

went home with very sanguine hopes of success in November.

in the porridge and the cook was arrested.

Last Thursday a storehouse situated in the

Pennsylvania oil region, and containing 300 lbs of nitro-glycerine exploded, and tore up everything in the neighborhood. Two men are missing, and a few pieces of clothing and

ome spots of blood is all that can found o them. It is thought they were stealing the stuff when it exploded.

The wholesale provision firm of Washington Butcher's Sons, of Philadelphia, which house was established 121 years ago, and has ever since remained in the Butcher family, is

ever since remained in the Butcher family, is unable to meet its liabilities. At the present estimate these will reach \$1,000,000. Grain speculation in Chicago is said to have been at the bottom of the trouble. The firm had a blanch house in Chicago, and it has also

A remarkably cool burglary was committed last week at the residence of Allan Fairbank, of Wayne, Dupage County, Ill. It was enter-ed by burglars early in the morning, who gag-

Foreign.

The wheat crop of Algeria is a failure.

France has 17 new iron-clads and England

John Robertson, defaulting Treasurer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rail-

way at Chicago, who took passage for Europe, has been arrested in London, and will be held

France and England are acting in concert in Egyptian affairs, and have notified the Turkish government that they will hereafter look after affairs in that country. The Turks are disposed to kick at this arrangement, but it would not amount to much if they did.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

has been pur-armers in the were dried. ll has sold his well" for \$800. iums for him, ought her own-

18, 1881.

c Co's. mill at l op the 14th. carted while he in the machin-

the D. G. H. & at Owosso on he frog and the ecould extract ing a Saginaw at Fenton, on creat force, and h state he has

. W. Rhodes, astruction of a oad, fell a dis-insensible and

Elba, Lapeer ditissupposed gun was dis-the charge in two weeks old er of Kimm's is not known has been sent

Massecher, em-, was arrested terfeit \$50 bill. he note from a

was in session Or. H. B. Baker of the American Savannah, with belonging to J. a the wires of a and so fearfully bare the wind-

hot himself at ad the pistol in ing to withdraw eting a wound fatal.

windled by par-ntents of their give them new e "new" feath-are of inferior

on, to the num-for fewer hours ers, refusing to they parade the s, and literally rveyors employ-ra railroad be-ave been recall-e road bed be-

its contents, in-one a Clydesdale l other property. an insurance of

Dorr, of Man-shtenaw County h were picked his refrigerator october). He preserved in his

m belonging to was burned on wheat, 15 tons otatoes, &c. It work of an in-ith an insurance

ays Schoolcraft raising potatoes, e of ground 33 d near Merwin ust dug twenty wo pounds and

Baker, of Sheri-on the space of % apples of the averaging a half. They filled a ays the limb ori-fell off ynolds, of Cale-some specimens n grew on tassels, ars eight rowed, with magnificent

d not being cut ason they would Clark, a farmer to the barn at about to leave d carriage. The binting it at the ler, marched him ed his father and third to the city.

tive to the city, The thief, who was well armed, t credit for his ws.

e West. on Tuesday last Jersey has been fugees have ar-

riage makers of for \$85,000. eat in Illinois is in corn at 30 per ommission to pre-

e almost wholly a large portion y of the Boston ee Company, is a \$15,000.

penitentiary, by kury of tobacco, re sufferers. own vessel came e and Racine on all on board were

oad pays a semi-cent on Novem-000 to its surplus

row a match for mpionship of the , near St. Louis, salesman for ers, was last week th of samples near

n any office until ation, contenting

of breadstuffs for mber 30 given at 04,277 for the cor-

have Foxhall and, make their first out it is not known

on, Cedar Rapids rown off by train it, and the engineer er the scamps.

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A congress of French grape growers was held at Bordeaux last week to discuss measures to stop the ravages of the phylloxera. There was no settled opinion as to what was best to be done, but the majority present favored the planting of American vines, upon which to graft their own varieties. tial clerk of Stout r Committee has a fair provided Beacon park is

Police returns of agrarian outrages in Ireland for September shows that there were two murders, four attempts to murder, 15 aggratated assaults, 24 incendiary cases and 223 cases of intimidatien, besides numerous cases of cattle maining, injuries to property, etc. One man in Kanturk was arrested for putting needles into potatoes to be fed to the cattle of a boycotted farmer.

The French are having a bad time of it in Algeria. Their advance on Kirwan has been delayed by the failure of Ali Bey to protect their railroad communication, and the Arabs managed to burn two of the stations. The French in Tunts are mounting heavy siege guns, and preparing for an attack. A detachment of of 5,000 French troops fell into an ambuscade near Suss, and were compelled to retreat after suffering severe loss.

THE next issue of the FARMER will contain the complete official premium list of the State Agricultural Society.

A three days soldiers' reunion was held at Lafayette, Ind., last week. It closed with a shambattle, in which 500 old veterans took THE experiment of carrying mutton and beef from South America to France, preserved by means of artificially dried and On Tuesday night of last week the roadbed and track near Montpeller, Ind., went down seven feet. The passengers and express goods had to be transferred to the morning trains. cooled air, was successful, in so far that the possibilty of carrying the meat without deterioration was proved. But for ome reason the trade, thus demonstrated Foster was elected governor of Ohio last week by a plurality of about 24,000. The house will stand 70 Republicans to 35 Democrats, and the Senate 22 Republicans to 11 Demoto be possible, has not grown, probably because South American meat is very poor stuff at the best of it. The Colonists in Wm. L. Taylor and J. D. Daffet, of Hum-phreys County, Tenn., and Newton H. McRae, of Benton, arrested for making counterfeit coins. Detectives are after other members Australia and New Zealand are about to try the same experiment. In the Frigorifique the power of the vessel's engines was used to make the ice with which the air The revivalists Harrison, Whittle, Mc-Geanahan, Bliss and Hammond will all work in Chicago the coming winter, and they will be putting their work in just where it will do present impossible to carry on a paying dead meat trade between England and Australia by means of steamers, because Hon. Levi Robbins died last week in Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Y., aged 101 years and five months. His age is authenticated by the records of Standishfield, Mass., where he was born. He was the seventh of sixteen steam vessels of the very best construction have no power to spare to work refrigerators, and can barely carry enough of coal to take them to their journey's end. But as an experiment several cargoes of Aus-Two men connected with the New Orleans police, named Devereaux and Hennessy, had a quarrel in the street in that city on Thursday last, and began shooting at each other. Devereaux was killed and Hennessy mortally tralian meat have lately been brought on steamers to London, where it met with a ready sale. The vessels have also taken salmon and other fish to Melbourne. The possibility of the business having thus been demonstrated, the attempt is now to George H. Bethard, who claims to be a lawyer and a former member of Garfield's regiment in the army, was arrested in Washington Friday, for trying to shoot Guiteau while the latter was being arraigned be made to bring over the meat in sailing ships.—Toronto Globe.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters, if taken in time.

MADE from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken the first rank as an elegant and reliable hair restorative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Kelly of New York, says that he cannot attend the Yorktown celebration, to which Secretary Blaine invited him, because he has too much business on hand. He is after the scalps of those who kept him out of NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT

& Co.,

DryGoods, FancyGoods FURS, MILLINERY, CARPETS,

Upholstery, Cloaks, Etc.,

FALL SEASON. 1881.

The Democrats of New York held their State Convention at Albany last week, and after excluding John Kelley and his friends had a very harmonious meeting. A strong platform was adopted, and the delegates We have opened up the present season with the finest line of goods ever brought to Detroit and largely of our own importation. Silks, Ploshes and Brocades, Fine Dress Goods and Rich Costumes. In our Millinery Department we are showing the newest ideas in hats and bonnets, suitable for all occasions, and obtained by us from the leading establishments at home and abroad. We have opened a new Department for the sale of FURS and can supply anything in this line. OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT contains everything new and choice in Fine Goods, and especial attention has been given to the selection of Tasteful and Artistic designs in medium grades to supply the demand for desirable goods at p-pular prices. In UPHOLSTERY, we have the newest things in c-ritain goods, and Furniture coverings: Antique-Guipure, and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cornices, Poles, Etc. A case of wholesale poisoning is reported from Hannibal, Mo. A family named Westfall, consisting of father, mother and daughter and hired man, ate porridge prepared by a female colored cook. Miss Westfall died and the others are very sick. Arsenic was found in the partidge and the cook was averaged. A remarkable tragedy occurred in Lawrence County, Ind., last week. Basil McLane shot and instantly killed a stock trader named John Arnold. The murderer was pursued by three young men, who shot at random through the closed door of a house in which McLane was concealed and wounded him so that he died.

190 to 198 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

PUBLIC SALE SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Gen. Jubal Early, of Shenandoah Valley fame, known during the war as "Lee's bad old man," created a sensation in Richmond, Va., last week by denouncing Senator Mahone as a liar and coward. Mahonetook no notice of him. Those who met Mahone's division during the war may not be positive that he is not a liar, but we are certain they will never but him down as a coward. - AT -GLEN FLORA, WAUKEGAN, ILLS.,

-on-

THURSDAY, NOV. 10th. THE CANADA WEST Farm - Stock Association

Will offer For Sale from the BOW PARK HERD. 33 Females & 7 Bulls,

ed by burgiars early in the morning, who gag-ed and bound the entire household, and then proceeded leisurely to work. There were five of them in the party, one keeping watch on the outside. The robbers secured \$250 in money, and government bonds and other papers to the value of \$5,000. They got an hour's start before they were pursued, and so far have escaped arrest. Being a very choice selection from their best families. Representatives of these families will be included:

OXFORD, KIRKLEVINGTON,
BARRINGTON. CRAGGS,
WATERLOO, HALT,
MOSS ROSE,
ROAN DUCHESS, ROSE of SHARON
LADY HUDSON, GOODNESS,
WOODHILL ENGRETESY

WOODHILL, KNIGHTLEY, The British steamer Corsica, from London for Bombay, foundered at sea recently, and I persons were drowned. The Cattle are at Glen Flora Catalogues now ready. For further information address Austro-Hungarian commission at Pesth, have decided to maintain the prohibition against importation of American pork.

JOHN CLAY, JR., or JOHN HOPE,

France will, it is now admitted, require to import 55,000,000 bushels of wheat, which will probably be mostly taken from the United States. Bow Park, Brantford, Ont. COL. J. W. JUDY, AUCTIONEER.

HOLLY and DEMAS **BRACKET SAWS** Children's Educators and Money-Makers, Holly BracketSaw \$3, Demas BracketSaw and Lathe \$8. We guarantee either of these machines to give better satisfaction than anything heretofore offered. Boys can

make more money than anything else they can work at.

One Thousand Dollars
In prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$250, are offered for the finest work on either machine. Prizes are so arranged that the beginner has just as good a chance as the expert. We make a special offer whereby any boy can get a



CLOTHING!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have for this Fall and Winter a remarkably large, elegantly made and splendidly assorted stock of

CLOTHING HANDSOME

was used to make the ice with which the air was dried and cooled. Of course, it is at MEN, BOYSAND CHILDREN

Caps and Men's Furnishings,

VERY LOW PRICES!

It is to Your Interest to see us before making your purchases of Goods in our Lines, for Fall and Winter Wear.

DEPARTMENT OF FRESH NEW GOODS.

Detroit Opera House Building,

ARE OPENING AT THEIR NEW STORES

141, 143 and 145 Woodward Avenue,

A VERY HANDSOME STOCK OF

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS

Oriental and American Rugs,

Curtains, Upholstery Goods

TO WHICH THEY INVITE ATTENTION.

New Stores, New Stock and Low Prices. MERINO SHEEP



ESTABLISHED 1836. THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The oldest, best; and cheapest of the New York Weeklies, and the most attract-ive Family Journal for the Farmer and Country Merchant published. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS publishes each week the Brooklyn
Tabernacle Sermons of Rev. T. De Witt
TALMAGE, by direct arrangement with
him, and is the only journal publishing
them by authority.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, It will also publish from time to time the notable sermons of other eminent divines of New York, Brooklyn and other cities.

SEE THE GREAT PREMIUM LIST. Now is the Time to Subscribe. Address all Correspondence

THE WEEKLY EXPRESS No. 23 PARK ROW, New York.

FOR SALE. A Jersey bull calf, seven months old, from registered stock. Will be sold cheap. Address 04-2t H. G. SMITH 151 Griswold St., Detroit,

FARM FOR SALE. One hundred and seventy-four or one hundred and twenty acres, eighty acres of rolling land and in the best state of cultivation, one mile from Milford Station. Call on or addr. 88

T. J. CURDY,
ol8-3m* Milford, Oakland County, Michigan

AGENTS Can now grasp a fortune. Out-fit worth \$10 free. Address RIDEOUT & CO 10 Barclay St, New York

On the night of the 5th of Oct ber a young black horse, weighing about 1,830 lbs, narrow white stripe in face, stands well up on legs, heavy black mane and tail, broad across the hips, brown each side of nose. When missed was wearing a poke. The above described horse belongs to HENRY P. KANE Battle Creek, Mich, who will amply reward any one giving information which will lead to the recovery of the same. STRAYED OR STOLEN,

Patrons' Supply House.

GEO. W. HILL. 80 Woodbridge St., west, Detroit. GENERAL EXPRESS, Merchandise Broker.

I make a specialty of ROGERS' PLATED GOODS, send for catalogues. Salt for stock and fertilizing at \$4 50 per ton in BULK, which is some 652 per barrel.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Micn., Dec. 3, 1879.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAE Sin: - The specimen of Refuse Sait you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chlorida of Sain. | Res to to the result | Res |

Fine Sait of the sait works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of saits of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the R-fuse Sait is more valuable, as it contains nearly two an a haif per cent. of Potash Sait, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Saits also mak- it more valuable as manure than pure sait would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse sait is much colored thereby, although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Sait is more valuable than pure common sait, became it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College, E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City.

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City.

99.91

Valuable Farm For Sale

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Art and Plain FURNITURE

Exposition is complete, Visitors and patrons constantly throng the Elegant Warerooms. Choice pieces are being selected by strangers and citizens. Competent judges decide that no fair ever held in Michigan has shown so artistic designs and well made furniture as we are now offering at our new warerooms. Our line of Chamber Suites, in Ebony, Mahogany, "American and Foreign" White Curled Maple, Cocobole, Walnut, Ash, and other woods, are of our own, and the product of the most popular manufacturers of America. Our Parlor Goods are our own manufacture. Exquisite in design, covered in goods from the more common and cheaper to the richest product of the Old World. We have Parlor Frames from three or four well known specialists in this line in New York. Our line of Chiffoniers, Cabinets, Pedestals, Ladies' Desks and Parlor Ornamental Pieces constitute a study for the lover of Art Furniture. Our magnificent Brass Bedsteads are attracting the attention of connoiseurs who have examined like work in England. In Book Cases, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Fancy Tables, Easels, Library Suits in Leather and other covers, Side Boards, Dining Tables, Pier and Mantle Glasses, Divans, Lounges, Mattresses, Springs, and the hundreds of other articles of Home, Office, Church and Hall Furniture, we have a variety so varied that the fastidious need not go to New York to make purchases. ous need not go to New York to make purchases.

Our designer is constantly busy making drawings for Mantle, Bank, Church, Office and Household work, and filling orders for parties throughout our own and other States. Every day visitors, attracted to our furniture palace though the charming display in our mammoth windows, upon seeing our prices marked in plain figures on all goods, are induced to leave their orders for one or more articles useful and beautiful. In plain and cheaper furniture we have a large stock, and make it a study to produce the best in the lower grades at the lowest possible prices. We condidly invite the duce the best in the lower grades at the lowest possible prices. We cordially invite the Laborer, the Farmer, the Business man, the Professional Fraternity and all men and women of our city and State to visit when convenient the Grandest Furniture House in

C. R. Mabley,

127 & 129 WOODWARD AVENUE

Just opposite our Clothing, Gent's Furnishing, Boot and Shoe, and Hat and Cap Combination.

Joshua W. Smith.

MANAGER.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale.

I have a good herd of Shorthorn Cows, Helfers Heifer Calves and three or four young Bulls, 20 to 25 altogether, of good pedigrees, running to imported animals, with several crosses of Bates blood recorded in the latest volumes of the American Herd Book, and of excellent milking quality. Will sell the entire herd together, if wanted, at a reasonable price, and on liberal terms of payment.

L. F. ALLEN, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

FOR SALE. I have some young Shorthorn bulls and heifers of choice breeding for sale at reasonable prices. Also some fine young ewes and rams from the celebrated ram "Forune," and out of as good ewes as can be got anywhere, which will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to L. K. BEACH, od-tif Box 450, Howell, Mich.

Shorthorns For Sale

I have for sale four young bulls, this spring's calves, sired by Moscow 30388, out of cows belonging to the old Warner Herd, and all registered in the American Shorthora Herd Book. Would also part with two or three heifers, now in culf to Mecow, and two or three cows. This stock is offered at very reasonable prices. Address F. WARNER, Dexter, Mich.

A. CHANDLER, Jerome, M. BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX SWINE.



LEVI ARNOLD.

Riverside Stock Farm, Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine PLAINWELL, MICH.

The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliant Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Have won 98 premiums in last two years, including 18 Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine Boar U. S. of Riverside and his brother Black U. S. both sired by U. S. No. 1,195, also Arnold's Sambo, sired by Sambo No. 1,137. I reduced my herd in the fall and winten of 1880, keeping enly my choicest breeders and have also added to my herd six of the choicest bred sows I could procure of different noted families, in pig by noted boars, including Butler, No. 979, thus enabling me to supply my old customers with stock not akin to that sold them in the past. All stock recorded in the Ohio P. China Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if desired. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Special Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class Ask for what you want All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-1y



Farmers, sow our Timothy with the Michigan Wheelbarrow Seeder, for sowing Clover and Grass Seed, sows 14 feet wide. Can be set to sow any amount per acre desired. Gearing thoroughly protected from grit and mud. The cover of seed box shuts with a seed-tight joint, to prevent the joint out of seed on rough ground. Wheel all iron, with wide tire for seft ground. Weight of seeder 45 bs. Send for price list and Circular describing latest improvements.

MASON GIBBS, au16-2m



Will lift 20 to 30 tons. Was awarded the first medal at the Centennial and Ohio and Michig: n State Fairs of 1877-78-79-80 as being the most powerful simple, light cheap and durable Stump Puller ever made. Five sizes, Price \$35.00 to \$75.00.

Manufactured by

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders.

The following cards of Michigan Breeders are recommended to the attention of those who are looking for Improved Stock. They are entirely reliable.

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

W. BALL, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and also Thoroughbred American Mermo Sheep. o18-3m

W. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable families, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Vanquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberrys, Stock for Sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep. THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cat tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan Young bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence Solicited,

J. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

PRED. A. BEARD, "Clyde Valley Herd,"
Atkins, St. Clair Co, Mich., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. TOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for

W. K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Stock farm three miles south. A. and dealer in Helstein cattle. Stock For sale. Correspondence solicited.

Galloways.

B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinten Co., Michigan, St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway Cattle, therican Merino Sheep and Essex Hogs. Correspondence solicited. Devons.

OAKLAWN HERD of Devone, Troy, Oakfor sale.

OAKLAWN HERD of Devone, Troy, Oakfor sale.

Herefords. BROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence

SHEEP.-Merinos.

DEWEY & THOMPSON, Grand Bianc, Mich Breeders of Registered Merinos of 'Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleece a specialty.

FRED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Scale Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale.

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich.

S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best flocks in Vermont. Also high grades. Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices. WESLEY J. GABLOCK, Breeder of Pure Shropshire Sheep. A few choise ram lambs for sale, also Suffolk Pigs. Residence 2 miles from Post Office, Howell, Mich.

Long-Wools. JOHN A. McDONALD, Horton, breezer of Cotswold and Leicesters. Bucks and ewes for o11-3m*

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks. N. A. CLAPP, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Berkshires of the best families of recorded stock. First prize winners at State Fair, and others of like breeding and merit, at different ages, for sale cheap. Write for prices. ELTING HASBROUCK, Marshall, breeder of pure brei registered Berkshires. Stock for sale.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Warhtenaw Co. Mich., Breeder of pure Suffelk Swine Choice Stock for sale. P.VICKERY, Charlotte, Eaton County Mich.
Breeder of Pure Berkshire and Suffolk Swine
Choice stock for sale at all times. Send for Circu-

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50 new Style Chromo Cards, 100 50 FANCY LITHOGRAPHED CARDS 100 50 Salike, GLOBHCARD Co, Northford, Ct. 100 50 Salike, Co. 100 50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses.



DILLON & CO.

NORMAN FRENCH HORSES BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. 100 Head of Normans arrived in August 181, the finest lot of stallions ever imported in one out to America. Come and see them.

CLYDE PARK" STUD FARM,



Imported, Thoroughbred & Grade Clydesdalesof finest strains. For the head of which I have becured the celebrated Clydesdale Stallion

PERFECTION

Imported September. 1880. Winner of Sweep-stakes Prize for best draft stallion of any breed or age at New York State Fair held at albany, Sep-tember, 1880, and many others. PERFECTION is a beautiful bright bay; stands 18% hands high; weaghs about 1,900 lbs, and is so model of power and grace with magnificent action. TERMS FOR SEASON OF 1881.—Single Service, \$30: by the Season, \$25; to Insure, \$30. SPECIAL OFFER.—I will pay for foals from selected mares by Perfection at nine months old, if in proper condition, \$100 eac!. For particulars address

THE PEOPLE HAVE PROCLAIMED THE CLYDESDALE



the most extensive importers in America of CLYDESDALES, the best breed of draft horses in the world. The largest and finest collection on the American continent. Also breeders of Trotting-Bred Roadsters, and importers and breeders of Hostein and Devon Cattle. Catalogues sent free. Correspondence solicited.

Thoroughbred Horses

FOR SALE. The undersigned has a choice lot of large fashionably and richly bred colts and fillies which he offers for sale low and on accommodating terms; they are unsurpassed in breeding, being mainly of Laxington, Imported Leamington, Imported Warminster blood. Are one, two, and three years old; never ridden, except one, he never speeded.

Also three grand and richly bred stallions, Morris, Afton and Last Chance.

Here is an opportunity never before offered in the Northwest. Why go south and east and buy weeds and culls, when you can get choicest and best at your doors. All registered in Brace's American Stud Book. For particulars call on or address the undersigned at LOWELL, MICH.

SHORTHORNS

For Sale. Bulls, helfers, calves and cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be solvery reasonable at private sale.

of both sexes. Cows all registered in American

Herd Book. Bulls sired by Cambridge Duke 29758.

R. L. GEDDES, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Cheap Newspapers and Magazines.

Send 6 cents for catalogue of 3,000 Newspapers and Magazines at Club Rates. Agents Wanted, H. A. KENYON, P. M., Dwight, Ill. REW Came FOR HOME

Bycology'S TAR GAME POITIES

It is similar to 'Authory' but more distances

the and interesting; teaching the Location,

Population and General Information of all the important cities of U.S. taken from the latest commune reports. A game for OLLD AND YOUNG and may be played by two or more persons Game, with instructions how to play, in a neat box, sent posses paid for the Control of the PLAIN, SENSIBLE, RELIABLE.

PLAIN, SENSIBLE, RELIABLE

Tyrry question that can possibly arise in regard to

HOW TO HELP THE

It is now evident that relief sufficient to place the ire sufferers in comfortable circumstances cannot be obtained, and many are obliged to dispose of at least a portion of their farms. These lands are practically clear of timber, and can be purchased at prices ranging from \$6 to \$18 per acre. The soil naturally fertile, has been vastiy en iched by the fire, and is in splendid coadi ion for spring crops. Markets are near and accessible by water or rail. There is not the slightest possibility of another fire. Parties who desire a cleared farm at the price of wild lands, and at the same time to aid the sufferers, are requested to come to the burnel district and investigate for themselves. Those who cannot do so may get any information desired free of charge by addressing charge by addressing ols-3t RELIEF COMMITTER, Mindea, Mick.

WANTED

By an experienced and practical man, an engage-m-nt as manager on a large farm is a first class judge of stock of all kinds, and well posted on pedi-grees. Best of references given. Address

Michigan Fire Sufferers.

(Scotch Stud Book,)

E. B. WARD.

POWELL BROS.,

JOHN M. MATHEWSON.

B. J. BIDWELL, Tecumseh, Mich

HORTHORNS FOR SALE.—Fromtha "Brookside Herd." near Ypsilanti, both bulls and helfers of the most approved strains of blood for milking and beef qualities. Address 255-tf D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich.

customs of good society is answered in a book entitled PRACTICAL ETIQUETTE. The best arranged and most practical work ever written. Every Young MAN AND WOMAN should have it for reteason. "Brosy paragraph has agrain of good sonse" Chicago Times. "Se plain, we cannot but give lie welcome Standard. "Judicleus and practical." Prof. Sanbord. University of Chicago. Handsomet bound in cloth and gilt. Societ, peet plaid W. H. Jennens & Co. 286 W. Admins St., Chicago. Agents Wanted.

"FARMER," P. O. Box 26, Godenice, Ont.

"INTO THE DREAMLESS REST."

Earth hides her secrets deep Hid from the air and skies Where first it sank to sleep To grow, to blossom and to die Ah, who shall know her h'dden alchemy?

Quick stirs the inner strife, Strong grow the powers of life, Forth from earth's mother breast, From her dark homes of rest, Forth as an essence rare Eager to meet the air. Here, in this tenderest greet

Drawn by the light above, Unward the life must move Touched by the outward life Windles anew the strife. Draws thence with quickening Back through each tingling vein Beauty unfolds in air.

So grows earth's changeling child, By light and air beguiled Out of her dreamless rest, Safe in the mother breast Impulses come to her. New hopes without a name Touch every leaf and stir Colorless sap to flame; Quick through her pu'ses run Love's hidden, mystic powers She wakes in golden flowers Trembling to greet the sun

What means this being new Sweet pain she never knew Down in the quiet earth Ere hope had come to birth? Golden he shines above, Love wakes, and born of love All her sweet flowers unfold In rays of burning gold. Life then means not but this-Trembling to wait his kiss, Wake to emotion? There where he glows she trrns All her gold, flowers, and burns With her devotion. Ah, but when the day is done? When he is gone, her sun. King of her world and her lover: Low droops the faithful head Where the brown earth is spread Waiting once more to cover Dead hopes and blossoms over-

Earthborn to earth must pass-Spirits of leaf and grass Touched by the sun and air Blossom in love and flowers Theirs are the golden fruits-Earth clings around the roots, She whispers through the hours, "I will enfold again Life's being; love and pain Back to the mother breast Fall as the falling dew, Once more to pass anew

-Macmillan's Magazine

OCTOBER.

Crack your first nut and light your first fire Roast your first chestnut crisp on the bar; Make the logs sparkle, stir the blaze higher; Logs are cheery as sun or as star; Logs we can find wherever we are

Spring, one soft day, will open the leaves, Spring, one bright day, will lure back the fl Never fancy my whistling wind grieves, Never fancy I've tears in my showers; Dance, nights and days! and dance on, my hour



THREE SHOTS WITH A RE-VOLVER.

Naturally, considering the nature of my calling, I have been always particularly: t-tracted by the scores of stories—not, I am inclined to think, always based upon actual occurrences-which tell of the plots contrived by scoundrels to gain posses sion of other people's jewels, especially dia monds. In many cases such stories, are of course, but pure fiction. But as to the s to narrate facts, whether plain or colored, I have only too much from personal experience, to suspect that the real owners of jewels have very often, more to do with their disappearance than easily imagined brigands, swindlers and thieves Nevertheless, there is enough substratum of truth to make even pure-invented stories of this kind probable. Mine is not an invented story; but my reason for telling it is not so much its truth as its supremely extraor-dinary character. Its like, in any single detail, never happened to any one else in the world. Were it not for this, I would assuredly refrain from adding to the pile of jewel-stories in which some jeweller's agent plays the part of hero or victim. For I was myself agent to a very great firm of jewelwhen there happened to myself that terrible experience, terrible almost beyond the power of words to describe, which I am, for the first time in my life, about to try and

tell in words. nember, as if it were yesterday, how one of our partners called me into his private room and said to me:

"Morris, I must ask you to be good enough to start for Paris this very evening—that is to say, by the very first possible train. You know that parure of the Princess Mourano that we had put into new settings?

"Of course I do." "Well, you know the Princess as a cus tomer; she is rather flighty; but she's too big a gun for us to disregard her whims. The parure is just out of hand, and was to have been delivered to her in Portland Place to-morrow morning; but—it is just like her—she's taken it into her head to set off on a voyage to America, and, an hour after she took the whim into her head, she was off, so I hear. It's just like her, anyhow. I believe she goes to Patagonia, where her diamonds—that is to say, her parure—she thinks, will be indispensable to her. I shouldn't have thought so myself, but I suppose she knows. Anyhow, she's going and the whole of to-morrow in Paris, and r diamonds must be delivered to her there and paid for—you understand. If you don't deliver the parure she'll never forgive us; and if she doesn't pay before going off Heaven knows where, why, we shall never forgive ourselves. You'll have to be sharp for it doesn't follow that she'il stay a whole day in Paris because she says she will; and you'd better avoid having to follow her if

you possibly can."
"Naturally! Where is Madame to be "At a place called Les Bosquets. It's out-side Paris; but here's the address written

side Paris; but here's the address written down. I needn't tell you to be cautious—" "Why?" I asked. "It all seems simple enough. I've only got to give the parure to the Princess—into her own hands, of course receive the money, give and take a receipt, and come away. There will be no difficulty out the Princess's money I suppose?"

"No. But don't you see, I'm afraid you're still a trile young, Morris. Those Mouran-ov diamonds are as well known to all the amonds are as well known to all the "Of Madame la Princesse? Assuredly," cond-hunters in Europe—and they said she, with a bright smile. "It is good

warm abroad—as they are to me. Better than they are to you, by a long way. By some means or other, you may take your oath, one of these gentry will know you to have the charge of them. It's no good taking precautions against that; they'll know all the same, and precautions are only a way of putting people on the trail. Take care you go to the right house, my friend. Take care you see the right lady. Don't eat and don't drink, however much you may be pressed, till you are safe back at your hotel. Don't shut your eyes till it's all over. If a strange woman speaks to you, cut her dead; if a strange man, knock him down. And

"Well, what else? But I'll take care of

myself, never fear."

"You're an unusually handsome man, you know," said he, with a wink and a knowing smile, "and I suppose, like all handsome men, you're a bit of a lady killer—without meaning it, you know. A nod's as good as a wink, you know; and you're not a blind horse, whatever you may be. Paris is a lively place, you know, for a man of your with diamonds next to his heart worth thousands of pounds. It isn't the men I'm afraid of in your case; it's the wo-

Every man likes that sort of chaff; and was really weak enough in those days to take an especial pride in what I could not help knowing to be my personal advantages. So I was in the best temper as I answered

"Well, sir, nobody knows everything about all women; but I do think I know enough about a few to guess a good deal about what the rest may be up to. I don't think I'm likely to be come over that way. And I should think this little fellow," added, showing him a new revolver, be enough for common odds, not in petti-

"Don't put yourself in a position that'l oblige you to use it," said my employer "And you won't, if you keep clear of the common odds—in petticoats, you know. I must be off now. Call at my house for the

parure in an hour."
Full of confidence in my own resource proud of the trust that had been placed in me, and altogether in a well-satisfied and fearless state of mind, I started with the Mouranov parure by the very next train for Dover. The magnificent parure was safely packed by my employer hinself before my own eyes, and I placed the packet securely in a case which I fastened round my neck and waist under my clothes with a couple of light but strong steel chains. In effect the parure was absolutely safe from secret theft-effectually from any violence short of downright murder. I had bidden my mother and sisters a hurried good-bye, with out telling even them of the invaluable charge I carried about me. And I arrived at one of the first hote's in Paris without the smallest adventure of any sort or kind. To imagine that any of the fraternity of d-hunters, male or female, had been watching my journey or could even be aware of it, was simply absurd. To all with whom I came into any slight contact en route I must have been an ordinary Englishman, making an ordinary trip to Paris —nothing more. And, for that matter, except with booking-clerks and so forth, I don't think I had exchanged a word with a fellow-creature all the way. That I had never once closed my eyes, I know.

I had just ordered some refreshments after my journey before proceeding to Les Bos quets, when"Monsieur Alfred Morris from London?"

II.

sked one of the waiters. "Yes," said I, though wondering how my name could possibly be known to him, seeing that I had but jut arrived, and had not even written my name in the list of persons staying in the hotel. Was my "Yes" a piece of imprudence? I hardly know to this hour.

"A roung lada"

"A young lady," he said, in English
"has been waiting for one hour to see mon-

A young lady in Paris, waiting to see me What could that mean? My employer's warning came instinctively to my mind But I could not very well refuse to see her indeed, it might prove important that I should see her. And certainly no possible harm could come of my seeing her in a

large and crowded hotel.

"Mademoisalle waits in the salon," said waiter So to the ealon curious than anxious about who the young lady might be who expected me in Paris

nd who knew my name so well. She was a stranger, a young French wo-man, rather pretty and exceedingly weil dressed, and yet with something about her that showed she did not wholly belong to he beau monde, if that be the right term

to use, for I don't pretend to be a French scholar.
"Monsieur Alfred Morris from London? sked she, in precisely the same words as the waiter, but in a voice and accent which nade the words sound very differently leed, and made the girl herself look really instead of only passably pretty. Indeed hers was one of the very sweetest voices

"At your service, mademoiselle." said She smiled: and her smile was very sweet

"I am truly fortuna'e," she said. 'I was beginning to fear you would never "And may I ask, mademoiselle, with

"Assuredly, monsieur. I am Mademo selle Lenoir, principal Demoiselle de Chambre of Madame la Princesse de

Mouranov-"
"Ah!" sighed I, a little disappointed. was no adventure, then—only the affair of the parure, after all. Still—well, considering everything, that was p rhaps all the etter. Adventures, till the receipts were exchanged, would certainly be mal a

ropos.
"Yes; of Madame la Princesse de Mour nov," repeated she. "I am in all the confidence of madame's toilet—you comprehend." She was speaking in very good English with an accent that improved my native language, it seemed to me. "Madame relanguage, it seemed to me. "Madame re-ceived a telegram from London, from your firm, saying you would be here to-day. It was a careful telegram, monsieur—and that was well. It is not prudent to let all the world know what you carry-without do nearest to your heart, monsieur! Have I not reason—I? But madame has changed per plans-that is the habitude of madar next, for it is always what she will not say She was for America last night ; to-day she is for Biarritz. But she will want the

-all the more. Even so, she was going to Les Bosquets in fine, she is not at Les Bosquets, but at the Villa Stefanis, her own little house where she goes to be alone. Ah, madame will love to be alone at time etimes for one whole half-hour, mor ieur! But she must have the parure of he instant, and in her own hands from madame myself to conduct you to Villa Stefania without delay."

All this was fully in accord with all that had ever heard of the eccentric restlessness of this great Russian lady, nor had 1 he faintest reason, after hearing of th elegram from my employer, to doubt the simple good faith of so pretty and altogether attractive a young lady as Mademoiselle Lenoir. Still there was one obvious precaution that I ought to take, and I did take it; for I wish to make it absolutely clear that I acted in all respects as the most pru-lent of men could have done.

"Mademoisel!e will permit me to ask," said I, "simply as a matter of business form, if she has the written authority—"

to treat with a monsieur of the prudence of asieur!" She handed me at once a little sealed note, perfumed and gracefully written, that ran as follows:

"VILLA STEFANIA, Jan. 12. "Monsieur Alfred Morris, on the part of Messrs. —, will have the goodness to accompany bearer, Mademoiselle Lenoir, to the Villa Stefania, without any delay, there execute the commission with which he is charged.

STEPHANIE DE MOURANOV " I have that note still to remind me ofbut the end is not yet come. Suffice it that doubt, under the circumstances, never en-tered my mind; nor, I dare to swear, would it have entered the reader's, had he to judge before the event, as I had to do. I found Mademoiselle Lenoir an exceed-

ingly pleasant companion on the way to the Villa Stefania, which fancifully-named residence we reached in about an hour and a half, parely by rail and partly by en voi ture. I supposed it some eccentricity on the part of the Princesse that she did not, as she certainly might have done, send a carriage to convey us the whole way. Perhaps she was one of those people who take a pleasure in little mysteries and point!ess conspiracies. Mademoiselle Lenoir talked the whole time about all sorts of things and places, and I found her sympathetic, intelli-gent, and singularly well-informed, as well charming. I even began to flatter myself that I had made a by no means unsatisfac tory impression upon mademoiselle.

Villa Stefania, where we arrived after

see; but I made out that it was a small house, probably not long built, standing apart from all other dwellings in a sort of shrubbery, and approached through a tiny court past the lodge of the concierge. We were at once admitted, without any ringing or waiting. Mademoiselle conducted me up a staircase and along a passage, both scarcely half lighted, into a room so dark that I could scarcely see where I was, or

anyhing at all. "Imbeciles!" cried Mademoiselle Lenoir. "Not a light in the salon, not even a candle! That is how one is served when one has twenty servants, monsieur, each with his duties; we must have a twenty-first, to do nothing but see that the sconces shall not be empty in the salon—unless, perhaps, it shall be some fancy of madame for nobody to know you are here. I will see. Mon-sieur is a brave man? He is not afraid to be left alone in the dark till madame shall arrive? It will be in a moment, Monsieur. Madame is anxious, ve y anxious for the-

I thought my being asked to wait in pitch darkness a little odd, but I could only say, "It is many years since I believed Bogy, mademoiselle."
"Bien. It shall not be long." And she was gone, closing the door behind her, if

my ears told truly.
Without believing in Bogy, it is not pleasant thing to be left alone in a strange room in the dark, all the same—fancies will come into one's head, especially when the econds grew into minutes without counting themselves on a visible watch-face, and when one has one person's diamonds worth nany thousands of pounds. Everything was all right, of course; and yet I could not help wishing that the Princess Mouranov had received me at Les Bosquets by the light of at least one candle, if not of day. And, though I was but a tradesman's employee, common French courtesy should not have kept me so long waiting for a light, even though a fine lady might not be to see me the very instant I arrived. I felt my way to a very comfortable sofa, on which I sat down and waited on, waxing impatient, and feeling rather like a prisone ndemned to the dark cell. Manners for-

But impatience was soon to charge into omething more.

bade me to doze or whistle, and-

Was that sound of voices in the room or no? If not in the room, close to the room it must have been; for I heard them plain-ly—sometimes darkness itself will strangey sharpen our ears, and there are certain words which once heard sharpen them yet

more keenly.

I heard three voices. One was Mader selle Lenoir's. One was a strange woman's. The third was a man's.

"Neatly trapped enough," said the last, so slowly, in the German manner, that they

my dull British ears. Lenoir, "what ought one to do? If he goes "He must not go back to England," said the voice of the other woman—it was singularly cold, firm, and clear. "He must

not leave France; he must not leave Paris till we are safely gone. Those diamonds—
"If the worst comes to the worst," said the man. "what then? We are man to man. If he does not behave himself, he will have to reckon with me. These things are awkward, because of the police. But—" "He will not resist," said Mademoiselle enoir. "And if he does—"

I thought I heard a sigh, so sharp had my ears grown. But from whom came to Whether from Madomoiselle Lenoir or that other woman I could not

"If he does," said the man, "be it on hi town head, whatever comes. You understand me, my friend. I do not like too too much blood; but if there be resista there must be-what there must be. H must not trace the diamonds, nor you.'

It had all passed through my ears to my sinking heart long ago. Fool that I had been to listen to a woman's story, however plausible it might seem! Some plot, interested and my story, how were the story of the sto plausible it might seem! Some plot, in vented and carried out with a fiendish cunning, had brought me into a den of rob-bery and murder. I was to wait for death in that lone'y house and that horrible dark

What, in the name of Heaven, in the name of desperate helplessness, was I to do? The voices grew confused, then ceased to-gether. I was alone. Nobody knew me in Paris; nobody would miss me there. If I did not return, my employers would set me down as having r. n off with the jewels; my mother and sisters themselves would believe me guilty and break their hearts and starve. Could I escape from the house? Impossible—through unknown passages and a locked door!

Instinctively I felt for my revolver, us less as it must be in a dark room. The murderer, or murderers, knowing the premises, could be upon me at any moment and have me down before I could know of thei approach, and one must have some faint light for an aim. I had known that all sorts of atrocities are even more common in Paris than in London, but how could I dream that such a doom as this, all for believing in the smooth tongue of a pretty servant would ever be mine? I say I felt for my revolver, though knowing all the while how vain a toy it would be now. A knife for close quarters would have been ten times its value; and that, too, would have been vain. I don't think myself less brave than other men, yet I could not help a groan of despair at the thought that I was about to

be murdered so helplessly, so hopelessly How soon would it be? I drew out my revolver, and, in doing so little fusee-box, with a few wax match in it, fell on the floor. One moment light would be something, though the las gleam I was ever to see. I groped for the oox, found it at my feet, and struck one of the matches. Heaven! what met my eyes? The gleam of flame had indeed not

oment too soon. Straight in front of me, coming toward m through an open door, was as evil-looking a ruffian as I had ever seen; a murderous ruffian, if ever there was one, hideously livid, and with eyes that glared toward

Thank heaven for that one gleam of light! It might be enough for a straight aim. . . . No time must be lost. . . .

I fired. For a moment the smoke clouded my eyes. But I heard a cry. The flame from my match had not wholly died. And by its light I saw-Great Heaven! I had not one murderer to deal with. A whole gang of brigands were upon me and my diameter was to be done?

Five more brigands at least were there Well, I dared not pray for so hopeless a thing as life; but I would at least be true to my trust, and sell it dearly. My name, my honor might yet be saved. First to right, then to left, I fired, and fired again—

twice—three times—
And then the match went out and left me to the mercy of the robbers and cut-throats into whose hands I had been drawn by a woman's words.

Suddenly a blaze of light filled the room so bright that my eyes, till now blinded by darkness, were more blinded still.

"What madman is here?" cried a nan's voice-that other woman's not Made moiselle Lenoir's. O! O! O! My poor, dear, beautiful boudior! Send for the gend-

Was I alive? I suppose so, since I could still hear and see. And how can I describe the scene that I beheld?

I was in an elegantly furnished room. On my left hand, with clasped hands, gazing at me, with a face full of amazement, was Mademoiselle Lenoir. On my right, looking on me with wild looks of mingled anger, despair and terror, was a handsome lady, who resembled a queen of tragedy. "O Amelie!" cried the latter.

"O, Madame la Princesse!' echoed Made moiselle Lepoir. "My favorite clock!" moaned the right-

hand lady.
"And three whole mir—" mademoiselle was beginning when I felt my a ms grasped tightly behind my back, and a man's stern

slow voice in my ear:
"Who are you? Are you madman o brigand? What does this mean? Who are you that make havoc with the boudoir of Madame la Princess de Mouranov? Who I say ?" I must confess it at last! I am a little

nearer-sighted; and, by the dim light of a match, had mistaken the six-fold reflection of myself in the panels of an octagonal room lined with large mirrors for a band of murderers

And that talk of death and diamonds be hind the wall? Well, as I learned afterward, the Princess Mouranov was, as i seemed half the world knew, busily occupied in flying from the pursuit of a husband whom she was trying to keep not only herself, but her famous diamonds. Her ec-centric movements had baffled him for long but the temporary sojourn of her parure with our firm had nearly put him on the traces. Read the talk by the light of this and you will understand—even the big talk of Madame's last champion, a German baron, who did meet the Prince in mortal fight with swords, and came off second best with a gash that went through his sword-arm. Who has got the diamonds now I neither know nor care.

But as for revolvers—well, if you must keep such awkward things at all you can't spend three shots from one better than in beying the precept,

Smash every looking-glass, whether it tells you you are a murderer, or whether-as is more common—it tells you, as my own, once upon a time, used to tell me, that I was Alas! since that terrible night, no looking any more. For I never saw an uglier ruffian in my life than my own double seen by the light of that fusee.—London Socie-

Mary Anderson and Her Loaded Gum. A woman at Wyocena, who chews gum, laid her "quid" on a green paper box, and when she came to chew it again was poisoned, and it was with difficulty her life was saved. This reminds us of an accident that happened Mary Anderson when she was here last. Many will remember that in the second scene of "Ingomar," when Parthenia was winding herself around the heart of the barbarian, she looked pale, and whenever she would try to say sweet words to him, she acted as though she was on a lake excursion. During some of the love passages we remem-ber a far away look in her eyes, as though she was searching for the unfathomable, or looking for a friendly railing to lean over, and when her bosom heaved with emotion she acted as though she expected to hear from down country, and doubted whether her boots would remain on her feet or throw their situation. Those who sat in the left box will remember that when she threw her head on Ingomar's shoulder, she spit cotton over toward the back of the stage, and acted like the little girl that had been eating tomatoes. The cause is ascertained by inquiring of a gentlemanly supe. It is well known that Miss Anderson is addicted to the gum chewing habit, and that when she goes upon the stage she sticks her chew of

gum on an old castle painted on the scenery.
There was a wicked young man playing a minor part in the play, who had been treated scornfully by Mary, as he thought, and he had been heard to say he would make her sick. He did. He took her chew of gum and spread it out so it was as thin as paper, then he placed a chew of tobacco inside, neatly wrapped it up, and stuck it back on the old castle. Mary came off, when the curtain went down, and going up to the castle she bit like a bass. Putting the gum, which she had no idea was loaded, into her mouth, she mashed it between her ivories and rolled it as a sweet morsel under her tongue. It is said by those who happened to be behind the scenes that when the tobacco began to get in its work there was the worst transformation scene that ever appeared on the stage. The air, one supe said, seemed to be full of fine cut tobacco and spruce gum, and Mary stood there and leaned against a painted rock, a picture of homesickness. She was pale about the gills, and trembled like an aspen leaf shaken by the wind. She was calm as a summer's line Decle morning, and while concealment, like a tle Villa.' vorm in an apple, gnawed at her stomach, and tore her corset strings, she did not up-braid the wretch who had smuggled the vile pill into her countenance. All she said, she turned her pale face to the painted mantel piece with her left hand, as her right and rested on her heaving stomach, was, 'I die by the hand of an assassin." And the soft scenic moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down from the flies, and

Mary was saved. Women can't be too careful where they put their gum. AN OLD MAID'S OPINION. She had bee called an old maid, and rather resented it. Said she: "I am past thirty. I have a good home. I think you know I have had abund ant opportunities to marry. I have been id a score of times. with which one of the beautiful girls that have seen take the marriage vow would exchange to-day? Not one. Some are livdivorced: some are wives of drunken men: some are hanging on the ragged edge of society, endeavoring to keep up appearances; some are toiling to support and educate their children, and these are the least miserable; some tread the narrow line beyon the boundary of which lies the mysterious land, and some have gone out in the dark-ness and unknown horrors, and some are dead. A few there are who are loved and honored wives, mothers with happy homes; but, alas! only a very few."

NED LOCKE.

steamer. We had been playing poker in a mild manner until a large part of our loose change had comfortably settled down in the pocket of a dark, lean member of the pocket of a dark, lean member of the com-pany, and upon him we pitched to tell us a

"Well, you remember last winter, me and Ned Locke was in company together, and p'raps you kinder wonder at not seein' him along with me now. Well, poor feller, he's laid under the sod. If you don't care about playing any more cards I'll tell you the

he was Hinglish, he said, in his way of talking, and had rather an extra sort of education, and was quite the gentleman, but a naster hand at cards. "Well, we was again down the old Mis-

'em with plenty of money. playing poker in the gentlemen's cabin with some of the flush men, and Ned, especially was getting his pockets full of money. After while he got playing with a keen-looking chap who seemed to be almost a match for him; they began to play very high, and in spite of all I could do there was a crowd gathered round 'em. You see, I didn't want the crowd, 'cause I knowed Ned would cheating presently, and it's hard to have so many eyes on a feller when he's trying to deal to suit himself. But even the men that was playing with me raised their stakes and went over, so all I could do was to make the best of it, and get 'em to watch the other chap. So, says I, in an undertone, 'that chap they call captain is a feller what played with me up in Boston last winter, and took a couple o' thousand out o' me, about all I got for the load of timber I had taken from home.' With that, the most of em felt sorry for me, what had been heated out of my money, and they kept a sharp eye on this feller. He was takin' the change right out of Ned, but Ned didn't

mind it, though he pretended to. By-and-by the money began to pile up on the table. "Ned was ge ting in earnest, and the stranger was pretty sure of himself. They bet heavy, and three times Locke raked the pile. The fourth hand was his deal, and the captain accused him of cheating. When there was about \$50,000 up, Ned threw down the cards and tried to rake the money; but the captain caught him by the throat and pushe the muzzle of a revolver into his face. I jumped in and swept the table; at the same time the two went down on the floor and the revolver went off. That cleared a place around 'em, and I could see that the captain was getting the best of it, so I went in too. I hadn't much more than took hold of him, when three big fe lers jumped in and clinched me. Of course I couldn't do much more than kick around and keep em busy, and while they was a tryin' to qu'et me, Ned, he gets the advantage of the captain and took the revolver away from nim. Seein' that, one of the fellers let go of me, and catching up a heavy chair struck Locke on the head and stunned him. Then the captain clinched the revolver, and says the other to him: 'Kill him and take your money.' And now two or three more of the party came up to take part against Ned. And says I, 'Isn't there a Britisher here to

ee that the stranger has fair play.' "With that an old gentleman, about 60 rears of age, jumped into the ring, and after him his servant, a big Englishman, and laid about them solid. And the captain, like a iserable coward, fired at the old man and shot him down; then I broke loose and clinched him, and we rolled over together; and a party of southerners came up and they soon settled the fracas, all except me and the captain. I had him down and his revolver away, and was givin' his head a ouncing on the floor 'Now, it's your turn, says one of the southerners: 'kill the

Yankee.'
"But I'm a Yankee myself, and so I says:

'I'll only take the bloody elephant's ivory, and gave him a wipe across the mouth that sent his te th rattling down his throat, and took myself off of him. He was a regular bad character, and a professional gambler, I heard afterwards. He and his gang left the boat that night at Memphis. Ned was all right in an hour or two and the old gentle-man wasn't much hurt. He was an old traveling with his family consisting of his wife and daughter. The next day we were sitting in the cabin when we heard the cry of somebody overboard. deck and they stopped the paddles as soon as they could, but before they d'd I saw Ned Locke, with something white in his arms, go right under the floats. He came up again astern and we could see the water and red with blood. Then the boat picked him up and brought him aboard. white-headed old man was on deck and they said it was his daughter Ned had saved she was not hurt, but Ned, poor fellow, had

got his last wound. Everything was done for him that could be done, but it was of no the old gentleman came down, and says he, How do you feel? "'Oh,' says Ned, putting a bold face on it T've reformed. I used to be a sporting

character, but I know better now.' "'Poor boy,' says the old man, 'if anything can be done for you let me know."
"' Well,' says Ned, 'I thank you; you was a good friend yesterday, and came in like the left bower to save me from a eucher. I've helped to pay you back to-day, but for myself, nobody can help me, and for a things I want done I look to my partner here. However, sir, as they tell me you're an Englishman, perhaps Southampon might come in your way before a great

while. 'Yes,' said the old man, 'I live there.' "Then,' says he, 'I'm going to ask you to take my watch and jewelry, and my picture, and a small package of money to my sister who lives there.'

"I will be very glad to excute your commission,' said the old man. 'What is your "'My name is William Locke Decle, and my father's name is Henry Decle. Caroline Decle is my sister. They live at Myr-

"The old man turned and left the cabin. Ned and I both wondered at this strange action, but he soon returned and asked i ne and Ned might be alone for a fev minutes. I went out, and I guess it was half an hour before I was called. Then they told me that the strange gentleman was Henry Decle, and that the girl he had saved was his own sister. Ned had run away from home when he was about 15,

and never saw either sinco. "'Well,' says Ned to me that night, die happy. I have seen my father and my sister. Blake, that sister has been to me like the ace of hearts in forty-five, always a trump. I haven't seen her, but she's always written to me, though my father never did. I hope there's a chance for me yet, though n.t on this board. You know I've never cheated anyone but a regular. But before I go I must give you, some advice. Always take modera ion for your right if you don't have it you can't go alone. If you get him and turn up jack, you'll be sure to go on all fours, but you'd best not, for it may be your opponent's game you are playing after all. Don't go it too much on good clothes. For my part I'm never better suited than when I'm out of suit. Don't cut honors if you can help it, but if honors cut you fall back on your small trumps and lead 'em out; one's as good as another after they're played, and when death cuts the cards and spades turn

point, but when death swings the left bower

for a eucher, don't renig.'
"But then his father and sister came in

my last trump, and the game is up. But I don't renig," says he, 'remember that,' Then he seemed to come to himself, and said: 'Good-by, father; good by, Carrie, God bless you. I'll die happy, Carrie, if you're here,' and without another died."

Railroad Anecdotes. A conductor on the great Northern Po

cific Railroad tells a story illustrative of the ignorance and the rough, belligerencharacter of some of the people along the route, who are more familiar with hipsissippi one time aboard of a regular, firstpocket pistols than with conductor's ticket which he rejects, and the smaller trees class steamer, and the boat was loade t with passengers of the very first class, too and punches. "I had only made one run which he breaks down and crushes in felldown here," said the conducter, "when, ing the larger ones. One can scarcely reapassing one of the sidings, we took on a lize the ruin which the lumberer leaves be-Simon pure, double-fisted grayeye of the hind him in the dense woods, unless he pioneers; those fellows who live a has seen it. All this waste soon becomes life in advance of civilization, making the tinder. Hunters, fishermen, and the set way easy for others, but always leaving in lers themselves are proverbially careless, time to escape the press and improve burning and smoldering to spread until the whole woods are ablaze. The rush of surely laid. Evidently he had never before | air to the centre of a large fire fans the seen the interior of 2 car, for it was some moments before he concluded to seat himself, which he did cautious'y, and with that quick nervous twinkle of the eye all this inflammable stuff is lying about which men constantly on the alert for Therefore we shall always have these for danger exhibit. Let me say here that in this country every man carries a pistol, and generally in his back pocket. Well, as I had already seen the other passengers' tickets, I took my time about matters and slowly walked up to my man and put my hand, with the usual quick motion, be hind me to get my punch; but before I could say 'ticket, sir!' quicker than powder the muzzle of a six-shooter swelled under my eyes, and a hearty voice rang out: 'Put her back, stranger, I've got the drap on ye!' (You may laugh, but I shook hands over a free ride anyway.) I hap pened down the road another time when there was a service held in the new depot. Old Hayes, a one-legged preacher, had permission to hold meeting there. Hayes wore an old-fashioned wooden leg, strapped in place and held firm by a leather around the waist, and this being uncomfortable he was constantly tugging at it. Very few of the hands knew him, and they they salt a claim. thought it a good chance to have some fun; and a very rough set they were that filed in that evening and filled the back seats. Of course, some few railroad officials and ladies were present. Planks raised on boxes and some few chairs served as seats, while the preacher stood behind an You will probably at first strike free milling empty whiskey barrel, on which were his lamp and books. From the singing the first hymn to the close of the service an ever-increasing buzz and noise disturbed worship; but old Haves in his quiet way went on oblivious of it all. The forms gone through with, he prepared to dismiss his congregation with the usual benediction. 'Let us pray,' he said, and slowly put his hand behind him under his coat-tails. The they are clear off, and that they think there is something to them that hand behind him under his coat-tails. sudden silence was wonderful, and as he your claim and that you know it is all right. got on his kness every mother's son on the back benches knocked down quicker than a diver. The old fellow never dreampt of drawing a pistol, but his habit of hitching at that strap served him good

Opium Vending.

Every conscientious pharmacist suffer perplexity in his relations with opiophagism. This species of debauchery has been grease, wax, oil, or any other fat body, steadily increasing, and though we have be gently warmed, taking out as much spirit between prescriber and compounder Dip a small brush in ether or benzine of prescriptions, in this instance there can be no doubt that physicians are more to the paper, which must be carefully blame for instituting the vice than druggists in being compelled to cater to it after its establishment.

The British Medical Journal, speaking of the characteristic difference between the use of alcoholic drinks and opium, says: "It is but a small amount of opium that is represented by four pence or six pence a paper to its former whiteness, dip anday, but once the habit is contracted, so other brush in highly rectified spirit of tight is the hold it takes upon a man, that wine, and draw it, in like manner over when, through stress of circumstances, or the place; and particularly around the dread of a still deeper entanglement, or conviction of the evil of the practice, he desires to escape from it, he is fain to seek all possible help to mitigate the extreme physical distress resulting from disuse of the drug. The ordinary consumer of alcoholic liquors requires no such help in giving them up. Who ever heard of the ordinary beer drinker coming to a doctor for help in order to give up his beer? The two practices are not to be compared in respect of the intensity of grasp exercised by the two drugs respecttively upon the moderate consumer."

Christian England prescribes and dispenses to heathen China something like 100,000 chests (1331 pounds each) of opium annually, and it is a question whether the English home consumption is not assuming proportions comparable to that nation's export of opium. Whittlesea alone, with five druggists among thirty-five hundred inhabitants, is said to have an enormous local sale of different opium preparations. In the Chicago Medical Review of Octo-

per and November, 1880, Dr. Earle set forth in brief the histories of two hundred and thirty-five cases, mainly obtained through druggists in this city. Morphine was the principal form used, gum opium and the tinctures being next most frequent ly taken, thirty to forty years being the ages at which the habit is most common prostitutes being the largest consumers, and females outnumbering males three to one, the quantities of morphine taken ranging from one grain per day to elever drachms per month, and four ounces of the tincture and four drachms of the gum per day. It is unnecessary to detail the distressing features of the habit, as every druggist is familiar with them. It would be but common humanity to discourage the sale of patent medicines likely to foster the habit and bring to the notice of the physician the perniciousness of his reckless prescribing, where, as is too often the case, the doctor is prone to cut short suffering by the ever ready hypodermic syringe. Practitioners should be especially on their guard in prescribing any form of opium in chronic or often recurring diseases-The trumps, die game. Play hard for another Druggist.

The N. Y. Times very justly says: "Every

year about this season we have the annual epidemic attack in regard to forests and My girl-wife was as brave as she w rain fall, and tree planting; the forest fires And helped me every blessed way and destruction of timber thereby come in She seemed to take to every rough as a secondary complication. People seem As sing'lar as when first she took to She kept our little log home neat as to think that forest fires are a necessary And once I caught her fooling with adjunct to the forests. There is always an she learned a hundred masculine th enormous quantity of foolishness in every She aimed a shotgun pretty middling popular excitement, and this in regard to Although in spite of my express de She always shut her eyes before she forests and timber is no exception to the she hadn't the muscle (though sh rule. No person will plant his land to In out-door work to take an active timber unless he can see a profit in it, and Though in our firm of Duty & Ende as soon as he perceives that the trees will She wasn't no silent partner whatse When I was logging, burning, chop be grown. No care can prevent fires from She'd linger round and help me all s overrunning the forests so long as the lum. And kept me fresh. ambitious, all t And lifted tons, just with her voice berer is at work in them and leaves the ground covered with the tops of trees With no desire my glory for to rob She used to stan' around and boss And when first-class success my har Would proudly say: "We did that She was delicious just to hear and s YORKTOWN. and leave their camp fires and bush fire W. F. Poole thus tell flames and carries the brands hither and thither, and so spreads the fire over miles Chicago Dial for October:

How They Salt a Claim

of forest in an hour. How can it be pre

est fires yearly until the fuel is burned out

Prevention is impossible

"I wish you would explain to me all about this salting of claims that I hearso much about," said a meek-eyed tenderfoot to a grizzly old miner who was panning about six ounces of pulverized quartz. "I don't see what they want to salt a claim for, and I don't understand how they do it."

"Well, you see, a hot season like this they have to salt a claim lots of times to keep it, A freeh claim is good enough for a fresh ten-derfoot, but old-timers won't look at anything but a pickled claim. You know what quartz is, probably?

"Well, every claim has quartz. Some more and some less. You find out how many quartz there are, and then put in 80 many pounds of salt to the quart. Wildcat claims require more salt, because the wildcat spoils quicker than anything else. "Sometimes you catch a sucker, too, and you have to put him in brine pretty plenty

you will lose him. That's one reason why 'Then again, you often grub stake a man

"But what is a grub stake?" Well, a grub stake is a stake that the Lots of mining men have been knocked old by a blow from a grub stake. "What I wanted to say, though, was this

poverty, with indications of something else Then you will no doubt sink till you strike bedrock, or a true fissure gopher hole, with traces of disappointment. "That's the time to put in your salt. You can shoot it into the shaft with a double-bar-

reled shot gun, or wet it and apply it with a whitewash brush. If people turn up their noses at your claim then, and say it is snide, and that they think there is something The last seen of the tenderfoot he was but ing a dcuble-barreled shot-gun and to

pounds of rock salt. There's no doubt but a mining camp is the place to send a young man who wants to acquire knowledge and fil his system full of information that will be useful to him long as he lives.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM PAPER.—Let the paper stained with as possible of it by blotting paper and draw it gently over both sides of kept warm. Let this operation be repeated as many times as the quantity or the fat body, imbibed by the paper of the thickness of the paper may render it necessary. When the greasy substance is removed, to restore the edges, to remove the border that would still present a stain. If the process has been employed on a part written on with common ink, or printed with printers' ink, it will experience no alteration. Another.—Scrape finely some pipe-clay (the quantity will be easily determined on making the experiment); on this lay the sheet or leaf and cover the spot, in like manner. with the clay. Cover the whole with a sheet of paper, and apply, for a few seconds, a heated iron-box, or any substitute adopted by laundresses. On using the Indian rubber, to remove the dust taken up by the grease, the paper will be found restored to its original whiteness and opacity. This simple method has often proved much more effectual than turpentine, and was remarkably so, in an instance, where the folio of a ledger had exhibited marks of candle grease and the

snuff for more than 12 months. CLEANING BRASS .- The government recipe for cleaning brass, used in the arsenals, is said to be as follows: Make a mixture of one part common nitric acid, and one half part sulphurie acid in a stone jar; then place ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust-Dip the articles to be cleaned in the acid, then remove them into the water after which rub them with sawdust This immediately changes them to brilliant color. If the brass is greas it must be first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cuts the grease so that the acid has the power to act. The Manufacturer says that rusted steel can be cleaned by washing with a solution of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water, and then brushing with a paste composed of half an ounce of cyanide of potassian, half an ounce of Castile soap, an ounce of whiting and sufficient water to make the paste.

That pretty girl-wife that kep' hous

OCTOBER 18, 188

THE OLD FARMER'S YOU

The Story of the Event J morated.

The surrender of Lord

at Yorktown, October 17 to the war of the Revoluti surrender at Appomattox (was to the war of the soul lion. It was the end of bl fighting, though a definit peace was not signed till years later. Its significant was as well understood on of the Atlantic when the r surrender was received, a the 9th of April, 1865, th of General Lee was telegraph to every pa civilized world. One pe seems to have mistaken ing, and he was Georg obstinate monarch who h on the war which divided empire and robbed his cr brightest jewel. He wrote minister on receiving news render: "I trust that ne George Germain nor any the cabinet will suppose th the smallest alteration in ciples of my conduct which rected me in the past and always continue to animate every event in the prosecu present contest." Lord equally stubborn premier. stood what the tidings m threw up his arms," said main, who brought him th he would have taken a breast, and exclaimed wil paced up and down the 'Oh God! it is all over!" moment the war of Ame pendence was fought in t

house of commons.

It is eminently appropria

centennial anniversary of

event should be celebrate American people, and tha nent services of the French the campaign, without whi not have been undertaken. fully recognized. The volu us have been especially p give the American people mation concerning the York paign and its results which in order to appreciate the s of the coming national c Mr. Johnston's book is the m ate and extended of these tions, and its illustrations tical information are exce Mr. Johnston has not as an writer a model style. H about and preaches too much alizes over persons and ev the Bancroft fashion. 'Mr. Yorktown Handbook gives pact form precisely the in and statistics which one de his contributions on the the campaign in the Ameri zine of History, of which editor, for July, August, an ber, are models of historical ion. Mr. Gay's paper in American Review for Oc cusses the movements of prior to the occupation of As the details of the comi town celebration are fully s Mr. Stevens's Handbook, an the subject of frequent ment daily press, we can perhaps the purpose of this paper by brief sketch of the old York paign.

on the 12th of May 1780, Charlestown, S. C., and lear Cornwallis, his second in to complete the conquest of returned to his headquarters York. Lord Cornwallis was man of tried military capac litical experience, and of th personal character; but he knowledge of partisan war had no conception (which no man ever did have) of the te purpose of the American pe supposed there were many le the Carolinas who would standard as soon as his army in their midst. General Gate mand of the American force south, blundered here as he d atoga and everywhere else. den, August 15, he allowed (to give him battle in the and he was utterly and dis defeated. Everything no favorable for the entire subje the south. Cornwallis prop tablish a depot of supplies ar operations at Hillsboro, N. veloping this plan he met pected obstacles. The loyali

Sir Henry Clinton, comi

chief of the British forces in

ires.

justly says: "Every we have the annual ard to forests and ing; the forest fires per thereby come in tion. People seem es are a necessary There is always an oolishness in every d this in regard to o exception to the plant his land to e a profit in it, and that the trees will n prevent fires from so long as the lum. em and leaves the the tops of trees d the smaller trees and crushes in fellne can scarcely realumberer leaves bee woods, unless he waste soon becomes rmen, and the sett roverbially careless, ires and bush fires

ng to spread antil blaze. The rush of large fire fans the brands hither and the fire over miles How can it be pres impossible while tuff is lying about. ays have these for e fuel is burned out.

alt a Claim. xplain to me all about that I hear so much ed tenderfoot to a grizs panning about six uartz. "I don't see a claim for, and I don't

t se won like this they of times to keep it, nough for a fresh tens won't look at anym. You know what

has quartz. Some You find out how , and then put in so the quart. Wildcat lt because the wildcat thing else. h a sucker, too, and brine pretty plenty That's one reason why

stake?" is a stake that the n have been knocked grub stake.

ten grub stake a man

say, though, was this: irst strike free-milling ons of something else, ot sink till you strike re gopher hole, with put in your salt. You it and apply it with a people turn up their nen, and say it is a ink there is something

u can tell them that that you have sailed u know it is all right.' tenderfoot he was buy-d shot-gun and ten t a mining camp is the man who wants to ac-

fil his system full of

be useful to him a EASE SPOTS FROM aper stained with any other fat body, taking out as much by blotting paper. in ether or benzine over both sides of must be carefully his operation be renes as the quantity bibed by the paper, the paper may ren-When the greasy ved, to restore the r whiteness, dip analy rectified spirit of in like manner over icularly around the the border that t a stain. If the mployed on a part mmon ink, or printk, it will experience ther.—Scrape finely e quantity will be on making the exlay the sheet or leaf ot, in like manner. ver the whole with nd apply, for a few ron-box, or any suby laundresses. On rubber, to remove by the grease, the nd restored to its and opacity. This often proved much

dle grease and the n 12 months. s.—The government ng brass, used in the be as follows: Make part common nitri part sulphurie ach n place ready a pai d a box of sawdust. o be cleaned in the them into the water hem with sawdust changes them to the brass is greas oped in a strong so and soda in warn ne grease so that the r to act, The Manu rusted steel can g with a solution o yanide of potassiul f water, and ther paste composed (vanide of potassiam astile soap, an ounc sufficient water

an turpentine, and

o, in an instance

a ledger had exhib-

THE OLD FARMER'S YOUNG WIFE. My girl-wife was as brave as she was good, And helped me every blessed way she could; She seemed to take to every rough old tree, As sing'lar as when first she took to me, As sing int as when here she took to the, She kept our little log home neat as wax; And once I caught her fooling with my axe; She learned a hundred masculine things to do: She aimed a shotgun pretty middlin' true, Although in spite of my express desire, she always shut her eyes before she'd fire. she hadn't the muscle (though she had the heart In out-door work to take an active part; Though in our firm of Duty & Endeavor, She wasn't no silent partner whatsoever. When I was logging, burning, choppin' wood, she'd linger round and help me all she could, and kept me fresh, ambitious, all the while And lifted tons, just with her voice and smile, With no desire my glory for to rob. She used to stan' around and boss the job; And when first-class success my hands befell. Would proudly say: "We did that pretty well!" She was delicious just to hear and see, That pretty girl-wife that kep' house for me. YORKTOWN.

The Story of the Event Just Comme morated.

W. F. Poole thus tells it in the Chicago Dial for October: The surrender of Lord Cornwallis

surrender at Appomattox Court House was to the war of the southern rebelpeace was not signed till nearly two years later. Its significance, however, was as well understood on both sides of the Atlantic when the news of the surrender was received, as when, on the 9th of April, 1865, the surrender of General Lee was flashed by telegraph to every part of the civilized world. One person only seems to have mistaken its meaning, and he was George III, the obstinate monarch who had brought on the war which divided the British empire and robbed his crown of its brightest jewel. He wrote to his war minister on receiving news of the surrender: "I trust that neither Lord George Germain nor any member of the cabinet will suppose that it makes the smallest alteration in those principles of my conduct which have directed me in the past and which will always continue to animate me under every event in the prosecution of the present contest." Lord North, his equally stubborn premier, full understood what the tidings meant. "He threw up his arms," said Lord Germain, who brought him the news, "as he would have taken a ball in his breast, and exclaimed wildly, as he paced up and down the apartment, 'Oh God! it is all over!" From that moment the war of American independence was fought in the British house of commons.

It is eminently appropriate that the

centennial anniversary of this great event should be celebrated by the American people, and that the eminent services of the French allies in the campaign, without which it could not have been undertaken, should be fully recognized. The volumes before us have been especially prepared to give the American people the information concerning the Yorktown campaign and its results which they need in order to appreciate the significance of the coming national celebration Mr. Johnston's book is the most elaborate and extended of these compilations, and its illustrations and statistical information are excellent: but Mr. Johnston has not as an historical writer a model style. He rambles about and preaches too much, and moralizes over persons and events after the Bancroft fashion. 'Mr. Stevens's Yorktown Handbook gives in a comnact form precisely the information and statistics which one desires, and his contributions on the subject of the campaign in the American Magazine of History, of which he is the editor, for July, August, and Semtember, are models of historical composition. Mr. Gay's paper in the North American Review for October discusses the movements of Cornwallis prior to the occupation of Yorktown. As the details of the coming Yorktown celebration are fully set forth in Mr. Stevens's Handbook, and will be the subject of frequent mention by the daily press, we can perhaps best serve the purpose of this paper by giving a brief sketch of the old Yorktown cam-

Sir Henry Clinton, commander-inchief of the British forces in America, on the 12th of May 1780, captured Charlestown, S. C., and leaving Lord Cornwallis, his second in command, to complete the conquest of the south, returned to his headquarters in New York. Lord Cornwallis was a nobleman of tried military capacity, of political experience, and of the highest personal character; but he had no knowledge of partisan warfare, and had no conception (which no Englishman ever did have) of the temper and purpose of the American people. He supposed there were many loyalists in the Carolinas who would join his standard as soon as his army appeared in their midst. General Gates, in command of the American forces in the south, blundered here as he did at Saiatoga and everywhere else. At Camden, August 15, he allowed Cornwallis to give him battle in the open field. and he was utterly and disgracefully defeated. Everything now looked favorable for the entire subjugation of the south. Cornwallis proposed to establish a depot of supplies and basis of operations at Hillsboro, N. C. In de-

veloping this plan he met with unex-

sagacious and wary general, who knew how to use irregular militia, confronted him as the American commander. destroyed or captured by backwoodsmen. Alarmed at this disaster, Cornwallis fell back into South Carolina. Reinforced by General Leslie, in January 1781, he set out again for North militia, watched him and hung upon his flanks. Morgan, the parti-Greene, January 17, defeated Tarleton, the dashing cavalry officer of Cornwallis at Cowpens, with the loss of 800 men. This was not the entertainment to which Cornwallis had inlight marching order, burnt his baggage and pursued Green into Virginia, who with equal activity kept out of his way until, being reinforced, he turned upon Cornwallis and gave him battle, March 15, at Guilford court house. Cornwallis was technically victorious, but he lost, as his report adat Yorktown, October 17, 1781, was to the war of the Revolution what the mits, 595 men, (Greene believed his losses were much greater), while the American loss was 200. When the lion. It was the end of bloodshed and news of the battle reached England, fighting, though a definite treaty of Charles James Fox, in the house of commons, said: "Another such victory would ruin the British army." Lord Cornwallis had reason to be disgusted with bushwhacking, and taking up his

> ton, N. C., April 7. What did this movement mean? Perhaps his original intention was to reinforce and return to his unfinished work in the interior; but here a new project enters his mind, and he puts it into execution without even informing his superior officer at New York of his intentions. He resolves to abandon Sir Henry Clinton's scheme of reducing the Carolinas to loyalty and to move his army into Virginia, where, uniting his forces with those of Generals Philips and Arnold, he would renew operations with the Chesapeake as a base. He marched from Wilmington April 25, and arrived at Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1781. He took upon himself the sole responsibility of the movement, relying upon his social influence at court to sustain.him in this infraction of military subordination. Sir Henry Clinton was naturally indignant when he heard of the change of base, and wrote to Cornwallis: "Had you intimated the probability of your 105,000 men, and was held at bay by deavored to stop you." If not before, ly retreated without a gun being fired there was now a plentiful want of on either side. This was modern good feeling between these two British 'strategy, my boy!" There was no is one of the things he saw: officers. Horace Walpole gossipped strategy like this with the commander about them thus: "They are so ill together that Sir Henry owned to Con- lay occurred from the want of horses lenge Lord Cornwallis after the cam. guns, but there never was a siege conpaign." In explanation of the movement Cornwallis subsequently said: "I scientific principles; nor was a posi-

march to the sea, arrived at Wilming-

without difficulty." In Virginia Cornwallis had a force of between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and the only American command opposing him was General Lafayette, with 1,200 Continentals and several local detachments of untrained militia. With his small force in light marching order Lafayette kept his adversary all that summer on the move from one end of the province to the other, retreating when pursued, avoiding pitched battles, changing camp daily, and coming up on the flank of the enemy when least expected. By these tactics the American army grew stronger every day, and the British army grew weaker. Reinforced by General Wayne with 1,000 veterans, Lafayette felt himself strong enough to come into closer contact, and to annoy him more persistently. Worn out with marching and skirmishing, Cornwallis withdrew his army from the interior to the Peninsula, and occupying, early in August. Yorktown and Gloucester, began to erect fortifications. These two points, opposite each other on York river, were doubtless selected because of the healthiness of the location and the support the navy could afford. Lafayette withdrew his command to Malvern Hill, and awaited events. Seventyfive days later Cornwallis and his entire army were captured in the trap he had set for himself, and by a plan of action which no person had then conceived, and which if it had been suggested would have been thought im-

In May, 1781, Washington was in camp at West Point on the Hudson, with 3,500 Continentals, and Rochambeau, with a French fleet and 5,000 troops, was at Newport, Rhode Island. On the 22d of May Washington and Rochambeau held a conference at Wethersfield, Connecticut, as to a plan for the summer campaign, and it was decided to make a demonstration on the British army at New York. The French army left Newport June 9, and joined Washington's forces on the Hudson during the first week in July. On the 24th of July Washington made a reconnoissance in force on the northern defenses of Manhattan Island, which indicated the beginning of siege operations, and Clinton ordered reinforcements from Cornwallis, but later countermanded the order. It has been said that this was a ruse on the part of Washington to deceive the enemy, but it was doubtless an indica-

Admiral De Grasse had sailed from the meat from the bones of the ani-France for the West Indies, and both mals, for the lion is not a great bone-Rochambeau and Luzerne, the French eater-he leaves the bones for the At King's Mountain Major Ferguson minister at Philadelphia, had written hyenas to crack, those animals having was killed, and his detached command to the admiral requesting him to bring teeth especially constructed for the tlemen in the street car, when the driver stophis fleet to aid the operations contemplated on the American coast, which roughness of the tongue is also present, the admiral had consented to do; but but in a less degree, in the common it was not known when he would ar- cat, and it can be seen when the cat is make any difference. There are only six fares rive. That it was the intention at lapping milk, but still better if the in the box and seven people in the car." Carolina with 3,400 troops. General that time to use the fleet in the operatongue of a defunct specimen be taken Greene, with 1,500 continentals and 600 tions against New York is evident out, put for a while in spirits, and from Rochambeau's letter to the ad- then pinned out tight on a board. miral after he knew the fleet was com- This rough tongue is of a great imsan leader, under orders from ing. He recommended the admiral portance to the health of the lion. "to enter the Chesapeake on his way, as there might be an opportunity of making an important stroke there, and then to proceed immediately to New York and be ready to co-operate with

> from the admiral stating that he are almost universally regarded. should sail for the Chesapeake direct for immediate activity, as he must renot suspected by the enemy, or even weeks after the wager was laid. his own troops, till some ten days later. Arriving at the head of Chesapeake Bay on the 6th of September, Washington was overjoyed with the intelligence that the fleet had arrived at Hampton Roads. The main body of the troops embarked on the ships of the fleet at Annapolis, and were landed near Williamsburg from the 18th to the 26th of September. Sudden as was the conception of the plan, few more brilliant achievements are recorded in military history. Washington had moved his army and that of the allies, with their supplies, 400 miles within a month, had decrived Clinton, and had fallen upon Corn-

wallis where his chief was unable to

bered 16,000, and the besieged 7,500.

give him assistance.

whole scene changed.

General McClellan landed on this same spot nearly a hundred years later with intention I should certainly have en- 1 10,000 men for a month, who deliberateof the allied army in 1781. Some deway that he was determined to chal- and teams in bringing up the heavy ducted with more energy and on more was fully persuaded that until Virgi- tion ever more gallantly defended. nia was reduced we could not hold the On the evening of the 6th of October more southern provinces; and that the work on the parallels was begun, after its reduction they would fall and on the 9th fire was opened from a French battery on the left of the line. On the 10th two more batteries were opened. On the 11th 52 pieces were playing from the allied batteries upon the enemy. "We have lost," wrote Cornwallis to Clinton that day, "70 men, and many of our works are considerably damaged." Before sealing the letter he adds in a postscript, "Since my letter was written we have lost 30 men." The second parallel was opened on the night of the 11th, within 300 feet of the enemy's works, and on the night of the 14th an assault was made on two outlying batteries which obstructed the extension of the second parallel to the right of the line. Both were taken and the parallel extended. Colonel Alexander Hamilton, with American troops, led the assault on one of the batteries, and Colonel Deux Ponts, with a detail from the French army, the other. The besieged were now at the mercy of the besiegers. Cornwallis, appreciating his desperate situation, attempted to escape with his army by crossing over during the night to Gloucester, but was unsuccessful. Further resistance was madness. "At that time," Cornwallis reported. we could not fire a sigle gun. 1 therefore proposed to capitulate." On the 17th he made his proposal of capitulation to General Washington, which was accepted on such terms as Washington chose to dictate, and the war of the Revolution was practically ended. It is well, as the centennial anniver-

> THE LION'S TENGUE .- The very peculiar formation of the lion's tongue did not escape the notice of our anatomist, but he does not say much about it. I have now in my hand the dried tongue of a lion; it is covered with sharp pointed, horny papillæ, set very thickly on its surface. The papillæ on the front portion of the tongue are much larger than those in the rear part of the tongue, but the smaller ones are set much closer together than those in front. Each papilla consists of a horny spine, the point of which is curved and set directly backward. reminding me much of the spines on the tail of the thornback ray. On applying this lion's tongue to the cheek, I find that the roughness is so great

cracking of bones. This peculiar ped the car and said: "There is somebody in

VARIETIES.

"Nothing would ever induce me to touch a reptile of my own free-will; they disgust, vited himself. He put his troops in the allied armies in attack upon that they horrify me!" said a gentleman to his city." This was the Wethersfield plan, friend the doctor, with whom he occasionally and it continued to be the plan of ac- dined, and who, while exhibiting Lis pet snakes and lizards, had been endeavoring tion till the 14th of August, when the impress the fact that habit is everything, and constant association with these creatures On that day letters were received soon removes that loathing with which they

> "My dear fellow," quoth the doctor, "I on the 13th inst., and he hoped the will lay you a guinea that, within one month, troops would be ready on his arrival you shall consent of your own free will, not merely to touch, but even to taste a reptile. The challenge was at first resented as an turn to the West Indies by the middle absurdity, an insult to common sense; but of October. Washington accepted the eventually the bet was accepted. There was situation, changed his plans without much bantering on the subject for some days; delay, and sharing the secret only with but soon the interest of the affair was begin-Count Rochambeau, put his army in the server only with ning to die out, and it had ceased to be a theme of conversation between them, beyond motion for Yorktown on the 19th. The an occasional passing reference, when one objective point of the campaign was morning they met in the street about three

"You don't look well," said the man of medicine-his professional compliment, with an eye to business. "Liver out of ordereh? What did you do with yourself last

night?" "Oh, I'm all right!" was the ready response, in deprecation of the possible eightounce bottle and little circular pill-box looming in the foreground of the future. "Never felt better; generally look pale in the morning. Do last night? I dined at the Blanks' Hall;" mentioning a noted Livery Company, celebrated for its princely civic dinners.

"Dined with the Blanks, did you? Then depend upon it, my boy, your liver is out of order. Now, let us see. What did you eat?" "Well, nothing to upset me that I know of. I took some soup and a little bit of-" "Stop, stop a moment! What soup?" asked the doctor.

"I thought so. Trouble you for one pound one for tasting reptiles; and I'll write you a On the morning of the 28th the prescription for your liver on the strength of army moved from Williamsburg to invest Yorktown. The besiegers num-

It required a good deal of explanation and looking-up of authorities before the friend 'saw it:" but he was convinced at last.

though the young man is not rich, and the girl has been accustomed to many luxuries, it is believed they will get along nicely together. He thinks of going to keeping house on a moderate scale, and was happy until he went to the exposition. First, his girl went into ecstacies over an \$800 sealskin coat, but he, dragged her away, and then she was mashed on a pair of \$500 curtains, but by a superhuman exertion he induced her to move on. when her eye struck a \$200 brass bedstead there, but the brave young man gently, ye firmly steered her along the aisle to a show case where she stopped dead still before piece of lace. She was looking at it in openmouthed wonder, when the gentlemanly super erintendent of the lace department volunteer ed the information that the piece of lace was valued at seven hundred and fifty dollars. This broke the young man all up and he wiped the perspiration from his pale face and pulled his girl around the fountain saying There my dear, there is something we can indulge in to our heart's content, which con-

ferms more to the state of my finances." "What is it, dear?" asked the gushing girl "Wankesha water, my sweet. It is freer than the grace of God, because no collection is taken up." And they quaffed the beverage of

nature, and felt that youth had been renewed. He ween't an old man but he had an ancient look about his eyes, and the moss had got a good start on his back. He put up at a down town hotel on the European plan, and was assigned to a room and forgotten. He came on Monday. In the evening he took a few turns around the office, looked hard at the clock and hungitly at the clerk, and went to his room with a pocket full of apples. He was seen several times the next day with that same hungry look on his face, and about seven o'clock in the evening he carefully approached the counter and said the clerk "Say! I am getting all-fired hungry. Isn't it about time you had supper? "Supper? Why we don't have any supper here." 'Then I guess I'll square you up and quit. I didn't expect much on Monday, because it was wash day, and I let you off to-day because I thought the women folks might have a big ironing, but I've got so hungry now that I must find some tavern where they hain't so infernally sary of that surrender occurs, that the busy that they can't set out at least one mea

American people should celebrate the event, and recall with gratitude the A BOSTONIAN, who is acting as business timely aid of Lafayette and our manager for a prominent dramatic star, tells French allies, who made the event an amusing anecdote to the effect that during the last season the company played an engagement in that part of the country where howie knives and revolvers are indispensible features in the make up of the regular inhabitants. He was alone in the ticket office when a burly specimen of humanity stepped up, and showing a heavy revolver, inquired: "Is that good for admission?" "Certainly. replied the manager, in his most urbane man ner, and the man with the shooter passed in. The next day he called at the ticket office again, and laying a dollar bill on the window said: "That was a durned good show, mister, and so here's your money. I never pay to see a show till I know whether it is a good

"Why do you wish to leave school at your age?" sadly asked the principal of a country school out near Danville, remonstrating with have learned comparatively nothing, up to this time." "I've learned one thing mighty solid, anyhow," persisted the "student."
"And what is that," asked the teacher. "I'/e

books, "you should have left school three vears ago.

THERE were half a dozen ladies and genthis car trying to beat me out of a fare." The passengers looked at each other and all said they had put in their fare. "It don't Then a gentleman got up and with a sigh put in the missing fare, remarking: "I put in my fare before, but as I was once in the Legislature, everybody will say it can't be any one else but me, so I'll have to stand it."

Chaff.

Patrick on the zebra—" Phat kind of a baste is that—the mule with his ribs on the outside of his shkin entirely!"

"Ah, that's the pillar of Hercules?" she said, adjusting her silver spectacles. "Gra-clous, what's the rest of his bed clothes like,

Somebody tried to excuse a liar to Dr. Johnson, saying: "You must not believe more than half what he says." "Aye," replied the doctor, "but which half?" Sarah Bernhardt is about to start a paper in

Paris. She will have to keep away from the cases, or she will be mistaken and "distributed" for an exclamation point by a nearsighted compositor.

A painter's apprentice fell off the scaffold with a pot of paint in each hand. He was aken up insensible, but as soon as restored occuseiousness he murmured: "I went down o consciousness ne muimure, vith flying colors, anyhow." He had lost his knife, and they asked him the usual question: "Do you know where you lost it?" "Yes, yes," he replied, "of course I do, I'm merely hunting in these other places for it to kill time."

An eye to business:—Gus De Smith went into a cigar store on Woodward Avenue and purchased a cigar for a nickel. On lighting it he took occasion to put about a half box of matches in his vest pocket. "Look here," said the tobacconist, "next time you just bring your matches along, and I'll give you a cigar."

Said the teacher: "'And it came to pass, when King Hezekiah heard it, that he rent his clothes.' Now, what does that mean, child-dren, 'he rent his clothes?'' Up went a little hand. "Well, if you know, tell us." 'Please ma'am," said the child, timidly, "I s'pose he hired 'em out."

This advertisement recently appeared in a New York journal—"My wife, Mary Ann, is strayed or stolen. I will break the head of anybody who returns her to me. As to giving credit, every merchant has a right to do so; but as I have never paid my own debts, it is not probable that I shall pay here."

Is not probable that I shall pay hers."

Dr. Gunther says there are 7,000 species of fish now known to men of science. When a man sits on the river bank half a day watching a cork idly floating on the stream, and comes bome with a sun-burned nose and nota single specimen of those 7,000 species, he is inclined to think that Dr. Gunther is a patent medicine advertisement.

Theodore Hook once called upon an old lady, who pressed him so urgently to stay and dine with her that, as he had no engagement, he could not refuse. On sitting down, the servant uncovered a dish which contained two mutton-chops; and the hostess said: "Mr. Hook, you see your dinner." "Thank you, ma'am," said he; "but where is yours?"

"Take the guinea," he said, ruefully; "but keep your prescriptions for those who don't mind being poisoned!"

The reporter of Peck's Sun attended an agricultural exposition not long since, and here is one of the things he saw:

"There was a young couple living in the city, a high toned couple, who were leaning towards each other and looking at everything."

"I wonder what has become of the scissors?" said Mrs. Johnson the other day; "I have been looking for them all the evening, and can't find them high or low." After a while the hired Dutchman commenced pulling off his boots, preparatory to going to bed. "All dis day," said he, "I tink I got some little grabble stone in my poot. I kess I kit him out now." When he turned up his boot, all that he could find in it was a thimble, a a pair of scissors, half a loaf of bread and a few dozen tacks.

They are reported engaged to be married, and though the young man is not rich, and the made with a thumb on each side, so that it

Che Household.

CHILDRENS' FASHIONS.

article upon fashions in childrens' clothing by mothers who wish to dress their daughters prettily, becomingly, and we hope sensibly. Styles for misses of from twelve to fifteen

Several requests have been made for an

years of age are models in miniature of their mothers' costumes, except that they are less elaborate in make up and less heavy materials are employed. Modes described in last week's FARMER are suitable for young girls, the only difference being made in the basques, which button behind, and in the length of the skirts, which are rather shorter than ladies' walking dresses. A stylish suit which may be made up in any material has a skirt laid in box pleats on the foundation skirt or "sham," to a point above the knee; between each pleat there is a pointed bias strip of plaid goods which gradually narrows as do the pleats; the short, wrinkled apron front and bouffant back breadth are of plaid, edges simply hemmed and pressed; basque short, round, with Byron collar and cuffs and shirred vest front of plain goods. Or, if desired, make the over drapery of plain goods with plain collar cuffs and plain (not shirred) vest. The drapery can be trimmed with strips of bias plaid if more ornamentation is wished. The fancy Roman stripes are more in use upon childrens' dresses than upon those of grown people.

A little girl of ten years, "there or there abouts," had her Sunday dress of wood brown cashmere, the skirt of which is trimmed with three narrow pleated ruffles, which are closely pressed with a warm iron and then left to fly loose. Over the top rufile falls a plain, straight piece, slashed at intervals, and faced with the goods: above this a pleated scarf drapery s arranged high on the left side and crosses the front diagonally to the right, where it meets the full back drapery. The top of here were really very cheap. In the new this scarf sews in with the belt, the bottom is edged with fringe. The basque is rather short, plain, with a square neck outlined by pleats, ending just above the demands of their trade which induced them top of the darts; sleeves are close and fin- to leave the old stand at 107 Woodward ished with a pleating at the wrist, above Avenue. Here they have five floors, the which a strap extends round the wrist and first being occupied by the upholstery deis secured by a button. Hat of brown partment, the second by sample carpets, felt with a wide scarf of surah silk in gay and the remainder by the surplus stock. colors. Marie Antoinette polonaises are popular for young girls; these are simple in shape, cut quite long and draped very a sandy-haired pupil of twelve years; "You full upon the hips, so that they really seem very short; they may be worn over a artistic, and the beauty of it all is that the plain or trimmed skirt.

these take away from the extreme slenderness of appearance of young girls who are growing rapidly. A very handsome polo naise to be worn with plain or simply trimmed skirt has a front which is looped high on one side and low on the other, bringing the point to the left of the exact middle of the front, the back of the drapery which is added to the long basque back (seams being concealed by upward turning pleats) is in two parts, one a square lap, the other a pointed one. A cluster of ribbon loops and ends is placed at the top of the puffings of the back.

For younger children styles are little

changed from those of last summer. Dresses for girls of from three to nine years old are cut en princesse to a point considerably below the waist, where is added a deep pleating; generally a sash conceals the joining. A green camel's hair in this style was double breasted, or rather had a low rates and are to be preferred to Nottingtons were added. The skirt was laid in box pleats, over which fell laps which were sewed in with the union of the skirt and many shapes in nearly all dresses of this fashion, and are corded and trimmed with bias plaid or stripes, with a button where they join at the top. Another in different material but the same cut had a double row of tucks down the front (these dresses are buttoned before); sailor collar. skirt in double box pleats and fancy stripes between. When sashes are added instead of tabs they are sewed securely to the costume and not disturbed by putting on or off. A pretty wine colored suit had oval tabs, the back of each being pleated into the front of the next and two buttons added to the pleats. These same models are used for still younger children. Little sack cloaks, double breasted, lined and wadded, are shown for out door wear. A white plush for a three-year old was calculated to make its wearer resemble an animated snowball and was corded with white satin, with pockets of shirred satin with plush. Another of pale blue brocade was of the same general style. Coats for girls from five to ten are long, close fitting. double breasted, the only trimming being fancy pocket laps, often ornamented with corded tassels or passementerie ornaments. with cuffs and a narrow collar of plush, the latter being set on over a deeper one of the goods. Jaunty English walking jackets and occasionally a short dolman are shown for misses of slightly advanced age. Cloakings are in light colors. Ready made garments range in rates from \$8 to \$10 and \$15. Buttons are of medium large size, "you pays your money and takes your choice." Cloaks in wash goods for little people come in a thick, honeycomb pattern and are trimmed with Hamburg embroidery set under the scolloped edges, which are bound with linen tape. Hoods are very handsome and come in all hues and sizes at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 and are worn by children very generally; a pleated ruche of lace finishes them inside. Little hoods of Angora wool are almost as thick as fur, and resemble it, and are very durable. Silk hoods, knitted and crotcheted, are shown, the open work of the needle being filled with satin ribbon which is run through, a wadded and quilted lining is added for warmth. These are quite handsome enough for "Sundy-go-to-meeting" wear, and are worth \$3 each. Thanks are due Newsomb End

Co., and Taylor, Woolfenden & Co. for information given. BEATRIX.

NEW STYLES IN CARPETS AND

When the "flies are gone" and the fall work well out of the way, the economical housekeeper who has dried apples, sold butter and eggs, and chased a flock of turkeys all over the farm, having "in her mind's eye" a new parlor carpet or a set of handsome curtains for her windows begins to take an interest in the price of Brussels and ingrain, and to calculate the number of vards of lace or muslin to a window.

Were she to step into the spacious wareooms of Abbott & Ketchum, 141, 143 and 145 Woodward Avenue, she would wish herself one of "the animals" of Wall Street, or a "bloated bondholder," that she might cover her floors with costly Moquette or Axminister, add a priceless Turkish rug, and drape her windows with muslin as fine as that fabulous web which the White Cat gave the Prince: she will sigh for an inlaid floor, that upon its centre she might lay a Teheran rug, thick, soft, warm, a blending of rich and harmonious colors, and as an equivalent for which she would have to lay \$150 in the hands of the attentive clerk who served her. But the times of "wishing caps" and fairy godmothers are now the "good old days" of the past, and the wise woman will pray, 'Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanity," and turn her attention to the substantial ingrains and tapestry and body Brussels which are after all, the best suited to the uses and surroundings of the farm. These she will be happy to find are from fifteen to twenty per cent lower than last spring. A handsome pattern and fair quality of tapestry Brussels may be bought at 75 cents, better grades range to \$1 25; ingrains begin at 35 cents and increase in price as the quality betters. "The best is the cheapest," but the best goods shown us quarters to which this firm removed in the summer they have increased facilities for doing business, and it was the imperative mattings, oil-cloths, linoleums, etc., and

rugs and carpets are very handsome and grace and elegance of design extends to the A kilt pleated skirt, with pleated and cheaper qualities, instead of being, as forlearned that a mistake in spellin' that only belted waist, makes a pretty and suitable merly, confined only to the high priced veloping this plan he met with unex tion of the real intention of Washingpected obstacles. The loyalists he was ton at that time. The ruse came later, might easily be made in the human fetches a wound learned that a mistake in spellin' that only belted waist, makes a pretty and suitable merly, confined only to the high priced products of the looms. The patterns in

The new patterns which are shown in

the workrooms.

to find did not appear, and Greene, the It was known that a large fleet under skin. The use of this is to scrape off sirl two hours after school." "Young pleated to the waist and a plain draped tapestry Brussels are as artistic in style and man," said the principal, handing the boy his width added at the back. A trimmed as rich and harmonious in color as the exskirt can be worn with a round basque to quisite designs of flowers and ferns, which which paniers are added in front, and are almost too beautiful to be pressed but by satin slippered feet. Side by side with these new modes are shown the old and ever popular red-and-green and wood browns which to our grandmothers' eyes were the acme of style and beauty. These are still bought, and lately have been more than usually popular, though they suffer by comparison with the new patterns; but the red faces the sun without paling, the green won't "fly," and they both wear

> For curtains there are shown painted muslin shades, in pretty tints and fancy designs, which ought to relegate all green and yellow papers to deserved oblivion: these, with fixtures, are sold very reasonably and are durable and convenient. In lace draperies you may choose a Nottingham lace at twenty five cents a yard, or gossamer webs at \$250 or more per window. The Suisse curtains are pretty and desirable, at wide box pleat added which gave the ham. Silk plushes, brocades, sating double breasted effect, two rows of but, damasks, fashion draperies, cretonnes felts, are in stock in the newest styles and as cheap as anywhere in the city, and even if one cannot buy it is a pleasure to look waist. These tabs were reproduced in through the extensive stock and note its beauty and completeness.

> > OUR GIRLS.

That our daughters are allowed to folow their own "sweet wills" in choosing their own company and the time, place and accessories of meeting with and enjoying companionship, is undoubtedly true, and that thoughtless, fearless innocence is no match for shrewd, designing villany, is demonstrated so often, that it seems strange that such apathy and carelessness can exist as is shown by the sad results of every day

The fate of Jennie Cramer is an isolated one only in the tragic ending. Many, very many, travel the same road to sin and ruin . The idea that young girls, pure, true and guileless-no matter how well taught in the requirements of morality and religionare competent to protect themselves if thrown on their own resources, and with no restraint, allowed to go wherever inclination and opportunity beckon, with any company that may offer, is a mistaken one, as many mothers have realized too

Temptation may not wait on all, it may overcome but few comparatively, yet the fact remains that it is unwise, yes, criminally foolish, to allow them thus to be found in danger's path. What would be thought of a parent who would allow a child to visit a contagious fever hospital, or a pest house, because the child in its untaught fearlessness thinks it is in no danger of contamination? I do not advocate lines so closely drawn as to deprive children or young people of rational amusement and recreation, but we make a fearful mistake when we allow our children to take the course that pleases themselves, without informing ourselves as to who are their associates, and where and how their time is spent when absent from home.

It may not be possible for a mother to always chaperone her daughter, nor desirable that she should, but she can at least insist that the company she keeps is respectable, that the places of amusement she attends are unexceptionable, that the hours of return are suitable, and above all. keep the heart of her child. If the child has entire confidence in her mother, a feeling that the mother restrains her only for her own good, she possesses a strong safe-

guard. "Lead us not into temptation," as a petition, precedes "Deliver us from evil," and a person who has faith only in purity tempted and tried as by fire, is but a tyro in life's lessons. Many who so proudly draw their spotless robes away from the sin soiled garments of the fallen, are virtuous only because their innocence was never subjected to flery temptation.

Provide amusements at home; encourage frequent visits of such young person as you find proper associates for your children; find time to at least sympathize with their enjoyments; join them if you have sufficient leisure. Direct rather than restrain, let a gentle firmness combine with persuasive control, while untiring love keeps ceaseless watch and ward over heedless, pleasure loving, imprudent, yet well intentioned girlhood, until time, age and experience better fit them to meet the trials and temptations that in a greater or less degree fall to the lot of all. A. L. L.

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(Continuedfrom first page.)

and unless near the knee joint or extreme lower end of the splint bone rarely causes meness; this is due to the peculiar rocking motion of the inner splint bone. Authors generally regard its motion as downward, but our observations do not agree with that theory, which, if correct, it would not matter in what part of the leg the splint was located, lameness would be the result as the tension upon the inflamed tissues connecting the bones being equal in its entire length. Horsemen, almost without exception, know how rare it is for a horse to show lameness from splint situated midway between the knee and fetlock. Why is this? Our explanation is based upon our own observations. Observe the splint bones of the horse in the articulated skeleton; we find the inner splint bone curved outwards, and beveled from without inwards at its articulation at the knee joint; thus when the weight of the animal is thrown upon the front leg the upper or articular portion of the bone is forced outward, thus causing tension upon the connecting tissues, which in a state of inflammation causes great pain, hence lameness a splint situated near this head invariably causes lameness, in consequence of this outward motion. As we observe the lower end of the bone we find it standing outward from the shank bone, therefore as the upper head of the bone slides outward the lower or small end is forced inwards, giving the bone a rocking rather than a downward motion. It will be observed that at the center of the bone there is scarcely any motion, not sufficient to cause painful tension upon the connecting tissues, therefore there is no lameness. Treatment: This is simple and usually attended with the desired results. The biniodide of mercury and lard, as recommended in chronic speedy-cut, is usually all the treatment required.

Acute Synovitis.

PLAINWELL, Oct. 5th, 1880. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.-I have a colt about three weeks old which on the 23d of September became lame in one of his hind legs; the could not step on his foot. I applied cold water, smartweed tea, vinegar and salt-petre. The swelling then affected the petre. The swelling then affected the other hind leg, and is now extending to the foreleg between the knee and shoulder. His appetite is good. Please tell|me what to do him, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-Your description of the condition of the joints in your colt indicate synovitis, a disease arising from several causes, such as blows, strains, cold or constitutional causes. The latter is indicated in your case; more positively demonstrated, if in either sire or dam, the hock joints were defective. Acute synovitis is of a rheumatic character, sudden in appearance and characterized by rapid effusion of fluid into the synovial cavity of the joint, causing hot puffy swellings. This disease is more serious when it arises from severe local injury. In cases where the pain is very acute the animal sometimes dies from nervous'irritation. Treatment: Give ten grains of colchicum root pulverized, three times a day upon the tongue; or give salicylic acid in five grain doses upon the tongue instead; the latter is the best, but being a new preparation it is sometimes difficult to procure. Keep the bowels in good order by small doses of linseed oil difficult to detect and punish the crime, occasionally. Bathe the joints with Prof. we rank ourselves with the criminal if we R. Jennings' veterinary liniment. If your fail to bring the terrors of the law to bear druggist does not keep it, have him send for it; in the meantime use opodeldoc, it is a good application, melting when applied nation is a serious matter. There are, acby the heat of the skin; it should be well rubbed with the hand.

The Increase of our Wheat Produc tion.

Those who have kept themselves posted as to our national growth, are probably well aware that our wheat area and production have increased enormously within a period of a dozen years. Nevertheless, very erroneous views are entertained by many as to the sources of the increase from 260,147,000 bushels in 1869, to the 480,850,-000 bushels of last year. It is a common remark that the enormous increase of 220,000,000 bushels in eleven years is due to the rapid settlement in that time of our Northwest, particularly the States of Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Territory of Dakota. It is true that the advance of this section of the country in population, agriculture, and growth of every kind has been unparalelled, and their contributions to our wheat crop are astonishingly large when we consider their still meagre populations; but they have not, by any means, been the sole, or even the largest source of this increase. Here is where foreigners make a great mistake. It has been assumed by the commissions and committees of every foreign country, that has felt American competition in grain and flour sufficiently to examine the question by means of such instrumentalities, that our area of new land would soon give out, and there

fore the increase of our wheat crop would

and grain from our shores would cease.

But statistics conclusively prove that this is a fallacy. Last year, when our crop reached the enormous figures mentioned, the States named above, and all the territories of the United States, only produced, in round numbers, 62,000,000 bushels. This leaves unaccounted for as popular with the traveling public. increase over the crop of 1869, the immense amount of over 150,000,000 bushels, which must have been produced in the other and older wheat growing States. California and Oregon furnish a part of this amount but the greater proportion came from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. It is also noteworthy that the increase in the States mentioned has been greatest in the past five years. In that time the crop of Illinois advanced from 23,000,000 bushels, in round numbers, to 53,000,000 bushels last year; Indiana, from 20,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels; Missouri. from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels, while Michigan and Ohio each show an increase of 15,000,000 and 16,000,000

Of course some of this wheat in the older States was raised on what would be called new land; but in all of the States, wheat growing has become more generally followed by the agriculturist.

The only point which we wish to make in this connection is, that our capacities for wheat production are not bounded and limited by the occupation of the new lands in the West and Northwest. A comparison of figures will show that the older States are increasing their wheat crep quite as rapidly as the new States. Nor is there any reason to believe that such new States as Minnesota and Nebraska will decrease their wheat production as they become older and more fully settled up. If they follow in the footsteps of the older States, their increase will continue in spite of the occasional bad crops, and alleged shifting of the wheat belt. The fact is that our wheat production is increasing in a much faster ratio than the population, and this is particularly true of the older States of the Ohio Valley. We hardly see how any consolation can be derived abroad from the outlook for the future of American wheat in competition with their own farmers and millers .- American Miller.

Grain Gambling.

Last week, Judge Jameson of Chicago, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the numerous cases in which the laws of the State against option dealing were total ly ignored, and said:

"The statute denounces three separate misdemeanors; the sale of 'options,' fore-stalling the market, and 'cornering' the market. All these either in name or in spirit have been always interdicted by common law, and that of 'forestalling' was at a very early day made punishable in Eng-and by the statutes. The first offence is he alleged sale of options for future deivery of grain and other commodities. The fact that property is sold to be de-livered at a future day does not make the contract illegal or that it is not at the time possessed or owned by the seller, or that the time of its delivery is left within fixed limits optional with the buyer and seller, hough in one sense any such sale is a sale of an option apparently within the statue What makes it a gambling contract is the intent of the parties that there shall not be a delivery of the commodity sold but a a delivery of the commodity sold but a payment of the differences by the party losing upon the rise or fall of the market. Of this intent the jury are to be judges, and it may be inferred directly from the terms of the contract or indirectly from the course of dealing of parties. The offense of 'forestalling' has been narrowed down by the statute so that it covers only forestalling the market 'by spreading false rumors to influence ket 'by spreading false rumors to influence the price 'of commodities therein.' The obvious purpose of the Legislature in making this provision was to protect the people and consumers as well as innocent traders from the damage resulting from unnatural and fictitious fluctuations of prices brought about by the false suggestions of interested persons. A 'corner' the judge described as a process of driving unsuspecting dealers in grain, stock and the like into a 'corral' and relieving them of their purses. The essence of the offense consists in the party securing a contract for future delivery of some commodity as his option and then by ing the stock of such commodity in the market making it impossible for the other party to complete his contract but by purchasing from his adversary or paying in

upon him. THE stoppage of a day's work by a whole cording to the calculation of the Hour, 10,-000,000 of working people in the country, who average at least \$2 a day, which makes \$20,000,000, and then there is the interruption to commerce and commercial and financial transactions and the loss of profit on labor. An unexpected stoppage of a

ash the difference fixed by such adversary.

As was said of another great wrong, if this

is not wrong then nothing is wrong. Public rumor on the street and in the press

justifies me in saying that these offences

evidence to that effect should reach you to

are rife amongst us, and in asking you if

make the subject of inquiry your duty and

mine is plain. However powerful the combination to defy the laws, and however

In the Spanish Colonial office of Madrid there has lately been discovered a portrait of Columbus, made when the great explorer was about 40 years of age. It represents him without any wrinkles on his broad forehead, with dark, thick hair, a brilliant eye, and a beaked nose. The portrait is in perfect state of preservation and the inscription is intact. It reads: 'Columbus Lygur., novi orbis repertor. The size of the portrait is about 16 by 20

week-day's work must cost \$50,000,000.

An immense meeting was held at Leeds England, on Saturday, at which Gladston made a speech. Replying to an address from the Leeds Chamber of Commerce Gladstone said that he was firmly convinc ed that they might as well undertake to overthrow trial by jury as to restore protective duties, and that so long as America adheres to protection, British commercial supremacy will be secure. Well, as long as the British are satisfied the people of the United States ought to be.

CITY ITEMS.

cease, and with it, the pressure of flour THE "pink-eye" is raging in Springwells, just below this city. Quite a number of the norses attacked have died from the disease.

> THE Franklin House, in this city, has been leased to ex-Mayor Campbell, of Wyandotte and will be at once refitted. Mr. Campbell is an old hotel keeper, and has always been very

AT a meeting of the Supervisors of Wayne County held last week, Wm. Sales was elected Auditor. "Doc" Ewers, who had for some time been getting himself into condition to fill the position, was, to use a slang term, "most beautifully left."

THE railroad passenger war is growing warmer as it grows older, and the Grand Trunk are now putting their cheap tickets on sale at all points in the State where they come in competition with the Michigan Central. Keep right along, the people can stand it just as

JUDGE SWIFT has granted a permanent in junction against the glucose factory in this city, which is to take effect on and after ovember 15th. The company claims bushels, respectively. So, in this group that they are now engaged in making changes of winter wheat States alone, the increase in the factory which will abate the nuisance has been 80,000,000 bushels in five years. I complained of, and for this reason the Judge

set the date one month shead to give them

MONDAY's dispatches announce the nomina tion of Eber W. Cottrell, of Greenfield, by the President, to be receiver of public moneys at Detroit, in place of John M. Farlan, whose time has expired. If the balance of the President's appointments are of the same class, the public will be faithfully and honest-

HARRY PHILLIPS has just returned from a visit to Ohio, and has brought back with him a very promising trotter, known as "Baby Leo" which he purchased from Mr. James Feighner, of Poplar, Crawford County "Baby Leo "is six years old, black in color and sired by Flying Cloud, and her dam by Duke of York. This mare will probably find her way to England, and add one more to the string of trotters, owned by Mr. F. Learoyd, of Wood Green, London, whom our reader will recollect was the purchaser of Bets Baker, Little Bon, and some other Michigan trotters which Mr. Phillips took to England. The price paid for Baby Leo was \$1,000, and she is considered by competen judges to have been bought cheap. On Saturday evening, John J. Vlier, a wel

known butcher of this city, was shot and killed by his step son, Marquis Lafayette De Foe. The incidents which led to the shoot ing were, as near as can be learned, as follows Vlier, who had been drinking, came hom and got into an altercation with his wife about some money matters, and finally pushed her on to the kitchen stove. She seized a poker and struck Vlier a heavy blow on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The step-son then interfered in behalf of his mother, when Vlier seized him by the throat and threw him on the floor, at the same time choking him. De Foe had a revolver in his hip pocket and working his hand under his back he pulled it out, and placing it against Vlier's abdomen, fired. Vlier released his grasp and rose to his feet, saying he was shot De Foe ran out and procured a doctor, and returning with him found Vlier in bed. The doctor made an examination and pronounced the wound fatal. Vlier lingered for about three hours, and died without a struggle De Foe was arrested and taken to the 20th Street Station where he was interviewed by reporters. He acknowledged the shooting but says it was in self-defence. "Jake" Vlie as he was generally called, was well known to the frequenters of the Stock Yards, and when not in liquor was ordinarily very quiet, but as soon as he took a few glasses he was quarrelsome, and treacherous to such a degree that he was looked upon as a dangerous man. De Foe has worked at the Michigan Central Yards for several years, and has always had the reputation of being a quiet and steady young man.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1860. I know Hop Bitters will bear recommenda tion honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures-all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them-something have never before done with any other patent J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

WARRANTED the greatest pain reliever in the world, Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Thirty-four years established, and never failed to cure croup, spasms, colic, chronic rheumatism, old sores, and pain in the limbs, back and chest. Ladies will find this Liniment will immediately eradicate Pimples. Freckles and Blotches. Also restores Grav Hair to its natural color, and perfectly harmless. Sold by the druggists.

Many miserable people drag themselves a bout with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into their graves when v using Parker's Ginger Tonic find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them. See other column.

EVERYBODY is playing the new game entit tled the Star Game of Cities. It is very much like the old game of Authors but more interesting and instructive. See advertisement in another column headed "A New Game."

WRITE to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 223 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints

THE best preparation known in market for estoring gray hair to its original color is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Try

Buy the Improved Howe Scales-acknowledged the best made, Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Young men, you will save money by at ending the Business College at Kalamazoo

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.-The receipts of flour in this market the past week footed up 15,236 bbls, and the shipme vere 9,750 bbls. Quotations on one or two grades are lower in sympathy with wheat. Millers are also nolding back on production so as not to break the market with large offerings. Quotations yesterday

 Were as follows:
 \$7 252

 Fancy white (city mills)
 7 252

 Choice white wheat (country)
 7 002
 7 25

 Seconds
 5 256
 5 75

 Minnesots spring
 7 250
 7 250
 7 250

 Minnesots patents
 8 504
 9 00
 9 00
 6 00
 6 00
 6 00

 Wheat .- The receipts of wheat for the week

have been 149,758 bu. against 183,349 bu. the previous week. Shipments, 122,853 bu. Prices on Thursday last reached the lowest point for a number of weeks, and since then there has been a slight recovery. Yesterday the market was dull, and although Chicago advanced and held up to the close or own did not show much disposition to follow Closing terms were slightly better than on Satur day, No. 1 white selling at \$1 38%, No. 2 do at \$1361, and No. 2 red at \$142. In futures trading was also quiet. November closed at \$1 39%, December at \$1 42%, January at \$1 46, and February

at \$148%. The market closed steady.

Corn.—Offerings are light, and so little is mov ing that prices are unsettled. No. 2 corn is nomina at 6614c, possibly a little more could be obtained. Oats .- Are quiet but firm. No. 1 mixed are want ed at 46c; No. 1 white would command 4716c. Barley.-The market is not so strong as a weel ago, and \$2@2 25 per cental are the best bids for

fair to good samples of State.

Feed.—The market is unsettled and lower. Bran is offered at \$17 00, and coarse middlings at

Corn Meal.-There is a fair demand and a firm market at \$28@30 per ton.

Butter.—Receipts for the week 20,471 lbs; ship ments 14.135 lbs. The market is dull and in a nnsatisfactory condition. Stocks are large, but the quality is more or less inferior. For the best butter n market 27@28c are quoted terms, but for the bulk of stock 25c would be an outside quotable rate.

Cheese-For fine full cream State the quotations are 14 to 1416c per lb. There has been no increase in the demand and the latter is limited; light

Clover Seed .- Market quiet at \$5 25 per bu. Apples.-The market is firm and higher, and a good demand prevails at \$2 50@2 75 per bbl, for fair to good shipping stock. Potatoes.—A liberal inquiry is being made for supplies and market rates are strong at about

0@85c per bushel. Beeswax .- Invoices of rure quoted at 21c; in stock it is held at 23c. Eggs.-Market firm, and prices steady at 21c

Salt.-Firm at \$1 30 for Onondaga; Saginaw at Dried Apples.-The market is quiet with

holders quoting at 7 cts for quarters; evaporated Beans.—The market continues to be poorly tocked and demands are only partially satisfied

Pickers are quoting at \$3 10@8 15, and for fine up picked stock they would pay \$2 50@2 75. Grapes.-Coacords are selling at 41/2c@5c per lb, atawbas at 9@10c.

Poultry.-Live chickens are quoted at 7@8c per live weight, and ducks at 35@40c per pair. Hops.-Market firm and higher. Sales as high as 25c for good State have been made; and we know of one case where 28c per lb was offered for a choice lot. The export demand is strong and brewers are in the market for supplies.

Honey .- Offerings are very light and the mar-

Cranberries.-Cultivated are quoted at \$8@9 per bbl; other invoices (\$6@7; offerings are as yet Timothy Seed .- Quiet; small orders are being

filled at \$2 95@3. Wood .- Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and

Hides .-- The quotations for hides in this market

Green City.

Green Country

Cured

Dry salted.

Dry Flint.

Green kip

Dry kip

Green calf-skins.

Cured, do Green call-skins. 11
Cured, do. 12
Dried calf-skins. 20
Deakin skins, each. 30
Sheep pelts, each. 75
Horse hides, each. 100
Bulls, stage and grubby index % off.

Provisions .-- Pork is steady at quotations and in fair demand. Smoked meats active and unchanged. Lard and tallow are each a little lower. In Chicago yesterday pork was firm, active and higher at \$17 75 per lb. Quotations in this market

Clear do
Lard in tierces, per lb
Lard in kegs, per lb
Hams, per lb
Shoulders, per ib
Choice bacon, per lb Hay .- The following is a record of the sales at

he Michigan avenue scales during the past week: Monday—27 loads: eleven at \$19; six at \$20; fon-at \$18; two at \$21 and \$17; one at \$17; 50 and \$15 50. Tuesday—36 loads: thirteen at \$20; seven at \$18; five at \$19; three at \$21; two at \$22 and \$17; one at \$20 50, \$19 50 and \$18 50.

Thursday—3 loads: two at \$21 and one at \$20. Friday—21 loads: six at \$20; five at \$19; toree at \$21 and \$17; two at \$18; one at \$1950 and \$1850. Saturday—8 loads: three at \$19; two at \$20 and \$1850. cne at \$18.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Oct. 15, 1881. The following were the receipts at these yards:

No. Sheep No. rooklyn....

D. G. H. & M. R'y. Grass Lake. Grand Ledge 1,218

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 668 head, against 487 last week. There was a good demand both on local and shipping account, and all the offerings changed hands at prices 10 to 15'cents per hundred higher than last week's rate The following were the closing

lot of 10 head of motion at \$3 50.

Brant sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 19 head by tehera's stock, av 713 lbs, at \$3 30, and

Brant sold John Robinson a mixed for or 19 near of coarse butchers' stock, av 713 lbs, at \$3 30, and 3 to Messmore, av 720 lbs, at \$3 15. Wm Wreford & Co sold Duff Caplis a mixed loi of 25 head of western butchers' stock, av 8/3 lbs, a \$3 55, and 16 to F Loosemore, av 753 lbs, at \$3 15. Richmond sold Freeman 17 stockers, av 646 lbs, a

Richmond sold Freeman 17 stockers, av 646 lbs, at \$2 85.

Boyer sold Rice 6 fair shipping steers, av 1,090 lbs, at \$4 50, and 3 thin heifers, av 676 lbs, at \$3 50.

Richmond sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock, av 776 lbs, at \$3 40.

Boyee sold Downey a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 607 lbs, at \$3 25.

Wm Wreford & Co sold Reid a mixed lot of 47 head of western butchers' stock, av 895 lbs, at \$3 80.

Boyer sold Rice 8 stockers, av 695 lbs, at \$3 80.

Goodworth sold John Downs 18 choice butchers' steers and heifers, av 1,040 lbs, at \$4 75.

Lewis sold Rice a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 830 lbs, at \$3 20.

Reese sold Oberhoff a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock, av 830 lbs, at \$4 275.

Parsons sold H Fleisehman a fair butchers' stock, av 896 lbs, at \$4 275.

hoese sold volenton a mixed tot of stead of fair butchers' stock, av 896 lbs, at \$4, and 3 bulls, av 993 lbs, at \$275.

Parsons sold H Fleisehman a fair butchers' steer and a heifer, av 1,320 lbs, at \$4 25.

McMullen sold Andrews a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock, av 823 lbs, at \$3 60.

Ashley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock, av 820 lbs, at \$3 70.

McFarlan sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock, av 820 lbs, at \$3 40.

Lewis sold McIntire a mixed lot of 17 head of thin butchers' stock, av 666 lbs, at \$3 50.

Torrey sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 28 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 740 lbs, at \$3 85.

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock, av 740 lbs, at \$3 85. Goodhurst sold Tucker a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock, av 1,030 lbs, at \$4 05.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 907 head against 685 head last week. The market ruled fairly active at last week's rates.

Adams sold Morey 39, part lambs, av 90 lbs, at \$4 McPadden sold Downs 109, av 92 lbs, at \$4 25, McMullen sold Downs 44, av 87 lbs, at \$4 25, Anstey sold Morey 32, part lambs, av 88 lbs, at \$4 5. Stead sold R Hayes 86, av 79 lbs, at \$4. Judson sold Downs 30, av 98 lbs, at \$4 25. Goodworth sold R Hayes 92, av 83 lbs, at \$4 25.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,318 against 2,700 last week. The demand was active and prices in sympathy with Chicago and Buffalo markets advanced 20 to 30 cents per hundred over the rates of last week,

Stead sold Bigley 89, av 224 lbs, at \$6 50. Thayer sold Drake 53, av 236 lbs, at \$6 40.

Dunning sold Roe & Phillips 98, av 214 lbs, at \$6 McMullen sold Roe & Phillips 40, av 171 lbs, at \$6

35.

Boyer sold Roe & Phillips 43, av 200 lbs, at \$6 10.

Boyer sold Roe & Phillips 92, av 173 lbs, at \$6.

McMullen sold Webb Bros 43, av 158 lbs, at \$6.

Stabler sold Drake 53, av 273 lbs, at \$6 40.

Brown & Spencer sold Roe & Phillips 15, av 173 bs, at \$325.

Moore & Horner sold Drake

King's Yards. Monday, Oct. 16, 1881.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with a very ers. The demand was active, the yards being clear ed of stock early in the day, at prices which, taking the quality of the cattle into consideration, were fully as high as those at the Central Yards on

3 35. Mosher sold Messmore a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 690 lbs, at \$3 20, and 4 to Stucker, av 692 lbs, at \$3 15.

Anstey sold H Roe a mixed lot of 20 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 735 lbs. at \$3 25, and 2 bulls, av stock, av 795 lbs, at \$3 25, and 2 bulls, av

d Drake 2 fair butchers' steers, av 1,20 bs. at \$4 25.
Mosher sold Drake 5 stockers, av 866 lbs, at \$3 Clark sold Knoch 2 fair butchers' steers, av 955

Clark sold Knoch 2 fair butchers' steers, av 955
ibs, at \$4.

Anstey sold Bryant 13 stockers, av 490 lbs, at \$2
90, and a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock
to Hersch, av 765 lbs, st \$3 60.

McHugh sold Bickendorf a mixed lot of 4 head of
fair butchers' stock, av 629 lbs, at \$3 60.

Mason sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head
of thin butchers' stock, av 722 lbs, at \$3 45.

Blies sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of
coarse butchers' stock, av 688 lbs, at \$3 15, and 3
bulls, av 916 lbs, at \$2 65.

Pierson sold H Roe a mixed lot of 21 head of thin
butchers' stock, av 750 lbs, at \$3 25, and 2 bulls, av
825 lbs, at \$3 25.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse
butchers' stock, av 674 lbs, at \$3.

outchers' stock, av 674 lbs, at \$3, Sanch sold Black 8 feeders, av 796 lbs, at \$3 65. Bliss sold J Duff 2 fair butchers' heifers' av 51 bs, at \$4 25.

Aldrich sold Kraft a mixed lot of 4 head of fair outchers' stock, av 925 lbs, at \$3 70.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.—Receipts 12,644, against 12 555 the pre rious week. The market opened on Monday with 105 carloads on sale, of which only a small number were of choice to extra quality. There was a good ttendence of country butchers and a fair demand from eastern buyers. The market was very firm for all grades. The highest price paid was \$6 75 for a load of extra Illinois steers, av 1,491 pounds. The best grades of light to good medium steers sold at \$5@5 95, with fair to good at \$4 50@4 95 and com non to fair at \$3 90@4 371/2. Mixed butchers stock were in light supply and ranged from \$3 50 to \$4 75, for common to good stockers \$3@3 50, feeders \$3 65@4. We note sales of 16 Michigan steers, av 1,492 lbs, at \$6 50; 20, av 1,060 lbs, at \$5; 20, av 1,002 lbs, at \$4 25; 19, av 1,090 lbs, at \$5 10; 21 feed ers, av 904 lbs, at \$4; 12 stockers, av 841 lbs. at \$3 65; 23, av 787 lbs, at \$3 25; 27, av 777 lbs, at \$3 50; 15, av 680 lbs, at \$3.25. The receipts were light or Tuesday and the market ruled firm of Monday's rates, Sales of Michigan cattle were: 15 steers, as 1,086 lbs at \$4 60; 23, av 907 lbs, at \$3 90; 19 stock ers, av 825 lbs, at \$3 60, and \$1 per head added. The offerings on Wednesday were moderate, the demand active and prices firm at the following QUOTATIONS,

SHEEP.-Receipts 15,100, against 18,000 the previous week. The market opened on Monday with a moderate supply and a light demand, with fair to good 80 to 90 lb western sheep selling at \$3 25@4;

fair to good 90 to 100 lb do, at \$3 60@4 123\(\delta\); fair to good 100 to 110 lb, at \$3 90@4 35, and fair to good 120 to 140 lb do at \$4 75@5 25. A very few choice 90 to 95 lb average were sold at \$4 75. Western lambs \$4 50@5 50. Canadian lambs in fair demand at \$5 75@6 25. Of Michigan sheep, 32, av 121 lbs, at \$5 25. The market on Tuesday and Wednesday ruled steady at Monday's rates. One lot of 208 Michigan sheep, av 86 lbs, sold at \$4 821/2, the only lot reported.

The offerings on Monday were of fair size, but the market ruled dull with good to choice selected Yorkers, averaging 190 to 210 lbs, selling at \$6 50@ 6 70, to \$6 75 for fancy; bulk of sales at \$6 55@6 60 Light and mixed Yorkers, averaging from 150 to 180 bs, in fair demand at \$5 90@@630; if extra, a little more. Good to choice selected medium and heavy \$6 80@7. Pigs \$5 50@5 75; if extra, \$5 90. Coarse to good mixed heavy ends \$5@6 25. Stags \$3 to@ The offerings on Tuesday were very light and prices advanced 5 to 10 cents per hundred, and a further advance of 5 to 10 cents was made on Wednesday.

Chicago.

Taylor sold John Devine 6 choice shipping steers, av 13:20 lbs, at \$5.60.

Sullivan sold Rice a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock, av 822 lbs, at \$3.0 and 2 bulls, av 1,260 lbs, at \$3.1 ess. 1 each.

Dunning sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock, av 920 lbs, at \$3.5.

Devine sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock, av 770 lbs, at \$3.55.

Adams sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock, av 770 lbs, at \$3.54.

Clark sold Rice a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock, av 930 lbs, at \$3.57½.

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Clark sold Rice a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock, av 930 lbs, at \$3.57½.

Clark sold Rice a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock, av 930 lbs, at \$3.57½.

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Clark sold Rice a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock, av 930 lbs, at \$3.50.

Wm Wreford & Co sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock, av 930 lbs, at \$3.57.

There was not much trading in stockers and feeders, but that little was done at \$2.75@3.75. The feeders, but that little was done at \$275@375. The receipts were light on Tuesday, but with the stale cattle from Monday the offerings were quite large. For good cattle the market was firm, but other grades were weak at former quotations. There was no change on Wednesday. The market on Thursday was one of the most active of the season, and for shipping cattle the market was 20 cents per hund dred higher, the highest figure reached being \$7 25. Common cattle were active and slightly higher than at any time during the week. The market on Friday and Saturday was very steady and closed with the following

. 2 75 @3 75

Hogs.-Receipts 98,369, against 138,419 the pre vious week. Shipments 21,173. The market opened on Monday with a fair supply and an active demand prices showing an advance of 5 to 10 cents per hun dred over the rates ruling at the close of last week light selling at \$6 10@6 50, and \$6@7 10 for heavy. Skips \$5@6. On Tuesday the market was again active and heavy hogs advanced 10 to 15 cents and light weights 5 cents. The market on Wednesday was demeralized, opening sales being made at a decline of 5 to 10 cents per hundred, and before the close the difference in prices compared with the day before amounted to 15@20 cents On Thursday there was a more active market, but no change prices. The market on Friday for all grades except choice heavy was dull and 5 to 10 cents per uudred lower. There was an active and firm market on Saturday and a good clearance was made at Friday's rates, common to choice light selling at \$6 @6 40 per cwt; common mixed to fair heavy at \$6 @6 60; good to choice smooth heavy packing and ahipping lots at \$6 65@7 25, and culls and skips at

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROTECT YOUR HOMES WITH Slate Roofing Paint

MIXED READY FOR USE.

It is the Best in the World for Tin, Iron and Shingle Roofs I

It is the Best in the World for Tested fifteen years and used on nearly all the roofs in New York. Philadelphia and Cincinnati, as well as on the principal depots in the United States The paint is elastic, will expand and contract with heat or cold; will not crack, peel or scale; being slate will not rust or corrode. It will protect preserve and improve rough wood work, and for brick walls it is the only reliable paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster. On decayed shingles it fills up the pores and gives a new substantial roof that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. Our paint, which for shingle roofs is chocolate color when first applied, soon changes to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate, and proof against burning embers, as can be easily tested. On tin roofs our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. Having a large number of practical workmen, we will contract to paint and repair Leaky Tin, Iron and Shiogle Roofs, or sell material to those who desire to do their own work, at the following low prices: One gallon slate paint can, \$1 00 Five gallon slate paint usb, \$4.25; Ten gallon slate paint package, \$8 00; Twenty gallon slate paint package, \$16 00; Forty gallon slate paint package, \$30 00.

Active, working men, with small means, can give employment to a large number of men. and make

Active, working men, with small means, can give employment to a large number of men. and make thousands of dollars handling our goods, for they are cheap and what the people want.

The above cut represents laying over rough boards our RUBBER ROOFING. Weight but 60 pounds to 100 square feet, and is the cheapest and lighteer roof that can be put on. It can be laid by and, and is superior to all other roofing for cheapnes, fire-proof qualities and durability. Being ready for use, very elastic, and requiring no tar gravelit is strongly recommended by architects, corporations public institutions, builders and leading men in all sections, for new steep or flat roofs; can also be laid over very old shingles, felt, plastic and mastic roofs, with positive satisfaction; will not smell in hot weather; sheds water rapidly; handsome finish hot weather; sheds water rapidly; handsome finish is as nearly fire proof as it is possible to make any roofing and is as durable as any tin roof

MICHIGAN PAINT & ROOFING COMPANY, 110 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

CLOVER

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The largest factory in the world of its kind. The best mechanical skill. Specially Made Mahinery. Air-dried Lumber; the best fron and steel; the best Oak-tanned Belting, are only used in heir construction. The style of finish is unsurpassed in this class of machinery. Send for descriptive irculars sent free.

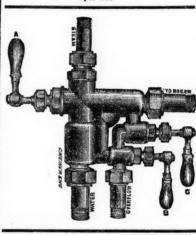
The Only Machine that Ever Threshed 107 Bushels in 7 Hours,

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We hereby certify that we threshed, hulled and cleaned ready for the market, with one of your Birdsell Clover Separators, 21 bushels of seed in 1½ hours' running time; 107 in ten hours time. 2,712 bushels in 66 days' running time, ten hours per day.

Subsecribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1872. J. E. SEABOLD, jun7-cow10t.





The Best Boiler Feeder Known.

Always Reliable. Requires no adjustment. Will take water under Pressure Will lift Water 25 feet. Will start when Injector is hot. Less liable to get out of order

than a pump.
Easier managed than any Injector known.

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The eecond part is a practical Arithmetic, and

wagon Beds. Corn Cribs, a Time, Wages, and many other valuable tables.

The second part is a practical Arithmetic, and embodies a simple mathematical principle which enables any one familiar with the fundamental rules to become a lightning calculator; and by which over two-thirds of the figures and labor required by the ordinary methods, and fractions with their intricacies entirely avoided.

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PRICES: Bound in Russia Leather Gilded, \$2; Morocco, \$1.50; FineEnglish

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Peach Trees

We offer for the coming Season a large and fine Stock of Peach Trees of Choicest Varieties, also Complete Assertment of Nursery Stock. Descriptive Catalogue and Wholesalo Price Ine stock of the Assertment of Nursery Stock of Marsery Stock Descriptive Catalogue and Wholesale Prilist Free.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, MARGOE, MIC MONROE NURSERY, 826-4t

VISITING CARDS.—Send five three-cent postage stamps and receive by return mail fifty visiting cards with name neatly printed on excellent white bristol, or assorted tints, as ordered, No shoddy. "Commercial" Printing House, Monroe, Mich. The house has been in existence over thirty years, and has a well-earned reputation for doing fine work.

shipping lots at \$6 65@7 25, and culls and skips at \$4 50@5 90, according to quality. The market closed steady and with a good finish.

**The market beautiful colors.name 10c. C. Kay, New Haven, Colored steady and with a good finish.

Central and Northern Michigan

FARMING LANDS For Sale on Easy Terms.

These lands lie along and near the line of the F. P. M. R'y., in a portion of the State constituting 'The Very Cream of Michigan." The Very Cream of Michigan.

They are unexceiled for wheat, for general farm purposes and for stock. The average yield of wheat in this region is about twenty bushels per acre, considerably above the general average for the State. The population is very rapidly increasing. The people are intelligent, active and thirty. Numerous towns, cities and villages with churches, tchools, mills and manufactories, have spring up, and those who go there will have all the advantages of a settled community in which to live. The country is healthful. There are no malarial diseases. There are many fine springs of pare water, and grayling.

Good Soil Good Soil, Good Water,

Good Timber, Good Climate, Good Air, Good Markets, Good Schools, A Contented and Happy People. Do not go West! Michigan offers greater inducements. Stay where you will have no floods, no dronths, no tornadoes and no long winter without fuel. The best of farming lands can be had at from \$4\$ to \$10\$ per acre, ½ down, balance in five years. Send for circulars and further particulars to

HENRY A. HAIGH, Dealer in Pine and Farming Lands, and Agent for the Lands of the F. & P. M. R'y, Co., 34 & 36 Seitz Block, DETROIT, MICH.

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Agricultur

SUPERPHOSPHA

Result of the Special Premi by the Michigah Carbon W the State Agricultural Soc

In 1880 the Michigan Carb this city offered a series of s ams under the auspices of the cultural Society, amounting farmers who would make Homestead Superphosphate wheat. The test was to be the following rules: Four a be measured out, and then two equal parts. One of th be put into cultivation the other, but no fertilizer was to the other plat Homestead Su was to be used at the rate o the acre. Both plats wer sown with wheat, care being them equally well cared for a as nearly equal in every resp The wheat from the differe to be kept separate, weighed statement furnished of the a and straw raised on each. were to be awarded to those greatest gain in favor of th plats over the non-phosphate Fair at Jackson, those who l these premiums presented th and the State Society appoin tee to make the awards. O ing, only three fulfilled al nte that entitled them to give below the affidavit of M of Redford, to whom was first premium. The others similar in form:

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILE.

of field and the town of Redford, County of Michigan, and competing for the offered by the Michigan Carbon V sworm, deposes and says: that of September, 1880. I carafully meas four adjoining acres on the farm at town of Redford, County of Wayigan, and that I divided the platicach part containing one 82-100 as whole three 64-180 acres was put inte of 145 bushels per acre; the one 82-100 acres, 400 pounds of Jhosphate was drilled in at the wheat with a fertilizer drill; that and that on the eleventh day of Alots were threshed out, and that phosphate yielded: No. of bushel grain, 2.775 lbs; weight of stra age per acre, of grain 25 41-100 lbs. That the two ad phate yielded: No. of bushels grain, 1.488 lbs; weight of straw per acre, of grain 13 44-100 bushels, 2 grain, 1.488 lbs; weight of straw per acre, of grain 13 44-100 bushels, 2 frain, 1.488 lbs; weight of straw per acre, of grain 13 44-100 bushels, 2 frain, 1.488 lbs; weight of straw per acre, of grain 13 44-100 bushels, 2 frain, 1.488 lbs; weight of straw per acre, of grain 13 44-100 bushels, 2 frain, 1.481 lbs; weight of straw grain, thirteen hundred and seven JAM.

grain, thirteen hundred and sever JAM Subscribed and sworn to before of August A. D. 1881. ANSE STATE OF MICHIGAN SS. COLERTY OF WAYNE,
We, James Appling and Fred F
G Redford, County of Wayne, a
gan, being duly sworn, depose as
personally acquainted with as
James B, Perry, who has made to
it and have sufficient knowledge vit and have sufficient knowlege in stated to say that they are sul JA

Subscribed and sworn to before of August, A. D. 1881. ANS Notary Public, The committee to exami upon the statements furnish Baxter, Wm Chamberlain,

rison. Their report was as

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERED BY

Special premium offered by the Works of Detroit for the purpos of the difference in the yields Michigan lands, as compared to there has been no application phate.

phate.
Two acres of wheat with 40 phates and two acres without, J ist, \$75.
Albert Case, Manchester, 2d, \$6 C Gibbs, Big Beaver, 3d, \$37.
The special committee appoint entries and proofs submitted for offered by the Michigan Carbon spectfully report: spectfully report:
That there were 13 entries fo
Of these but four presented at
these the proofs in one case wer
drawn before your committee
leaving but three entries and pr

From the fact that no evidence

From the fact that no evidence referred as to nature of soil, pre the land, cost of phosphates with other fertilizers; and from that time of seeding, quantity method of sowing varied in each obtained is not as valuable for as it would be under different c will probably meet the and so offering the premiums. To be offarmers, experiments should be same lands for at least three protation of crops, using on ad land for trial phosphates or tilizers as the other, with cost. Calison of results.

Your committee named awar